

The Avalanche

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O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1901.

NUMBER 14.

CRAWFORD COUNTY DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sherriff..... Geo. P. Owen
Clerk..... James J. Colton
Recorder..... Allen E. Felling
Treasurer..... John J. Colton
Prosecuting Attorney..... O. Palmer
Judge of Probate..... O. Palmer
Surveyor..... Henry A. Hansen
Auditor..... A. E. Newman

SUPERVISORS.

South Branch..... Charles K. Voss
Beaver Creek..... Frank Love
Maple Forest..... Wm. S. Chalkers
Grayling..... Henry A. Hansen
Proctor..... Wellington Hultsner

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Pastor, A. O. Oval. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Epworth League, 8:30 a. m. Sunday School, 12 o'clock. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday evening.
Presbyterian Church—Rev. G. L. Gulchard, Pastor. Regular services every 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 o'clock and 1 p. m. S. C. E. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.
Danish Ev. Lutheran Church—Rev. A. P. W. Bokker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.
St. Mary's Catholic Church—Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.
Grayling Lodge, No. 245, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.
J. F. Hult, Secretary.
Marvin Post, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
J. C. Hanson, Adjutant.
Women's Relief Corps, No. 162, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
Mrs. F. Beckwith, President.
Julia Fournier, Sec.
Grayling Chapter, R. A. A., No. 123—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
R. D. Connors, H. P.
A. Taylor, Sec.
Grayling Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 137—Meets every Tuesday evening.
H. H. Threlkett, N. G.
M. E. Simpson, Sec.

BIG PANIC IN STOCKS.

WALL STREET EXPERIENCES A TERRIBLE CRASH.

Northern Pacific Touches 1,000—Fearful Stamp of Other Shares—Several Failures Are Announced—One Broker Falls Dead in the Exchange.



Stocks took a terrible tumble Thursday. The New York exchange was a veritable bedlam, and the brokers and speculators were in a state of wild confusion. The market was a scene of pandemonium, with prices falling like stones. The Northern Pacific stock touched 1,000, a record of disaster. Other shares were also hit hard, with several failures announced. One broker fell dead in the exchange, a tragic end to a life of speculation.

A. A. Houseman, one of the leading traders in the Stock Exchange, said to have been squeezed by the Northern Pacific common corner, dropped dead of the floor of the exchange. The crash was so sudden and so severe that many traders were left in a state of shock. The market was a scene of chaos, with prices falling rapidly and no one able to do anything to stop the slide.

In the craze to liquidate, due to the "corner," Northern Pacific stock was run up from the close of 100 Wednesday to \$1,000 per share. The effect of this was stunning. The floor of the Stock Exchange presented a scene that defies description. Up and up went the stock at bounds of 20 points. Soon the mad fever drove the price up to 1,000 bid. Nothing like this has ever happened in the history of speculation.

The fond hopes of the traders that the differences between the brokers, who were struggling for control of the stock had been composed had not been realized. The wish was father to the thought. It was this contest between the elements which had unsettled the market and turned the corner into a trading from extreme bullishness into panic.

Crowds Watch the Bedlam. When the floor fell, the opening of the market the largest gallery of the week was watching the scene, drawn to the exchange by the hint that there would be a general crash and many failures. The first stroke of the gavel was hardly audible. The second and third were drowned in a storm of vocal uproar that echoed in the vast building like the hurrah of a regiment. It was a very rude awakening when the first sale of Northern Pacific was made at 170, which was a gain of 20 points.

The worst, however, was yet to come. There was a let-down to 170 from the first jump, at which some sorely pressed bear succeeded in driving the market down. By additional transactions the price ran to 205 "cash," dropped back to 190 "regular." Then the price went on skyward. No sooner had the giants of wealth begun once more the assault upon Northern Pacific than there was a crash in stocks which is unequalled in the history of the exchange. All the time the market was being run up, the price of Northern Pacific, which changed hands in lots of thousands at \$900, \$500 and \$700. A few years ago this stock went begging at \$2.50. It was like a battle scene, with the cries of the wounded and slain now and then drowned by the shrill cry of victory of those who had prepared themselves for just what took place.

Meanwhile there were rumblings in other quarters. The rest of the market opened down from 1 to 14 points for all stocks, railways, industrials and traction. Then there was a slight recovery. But when the corner in Northern Pacific reached its zenith there was a convulsive movement and then came a general slump in all stocks. Northern Pacific dropped 40 to 21, catching the longs for hundreds of thousands. Railway stocks dropped suddenly and the panic was increased when the Stock Exchange became a pandemonium. Union Pacific fell a third from 100 to \$50. The House of Representatives was also hit, with a slight rally to \$5.50 followed. Missouri Pacific was also panicky and dropped to 93. Atchison promptly followed with a decline of 5 points, falling to 60. Everything was panicky, harrying Northern Pacific. Just before noon four failures were announced on "Change, and other crashes were being made by each man provided with fountain pens. A bill has been passed in the House giving Illinois a \$250,000 loan to give a release of all claims against the crown lands.

The only revenue measure which has been considered is one imposing a specific tax of \$100,000 on the House of Representatives. It doesn't seem as though he could miss that. Reports from Washington indicate a lame-duck lack of proffering on the Logan statue.

The course talk is cheap, but no one would be surprised to see a telephone trust organized. It seems strange that those Vancouver bankers should commit suicide with Canada so close at hand. The men who are standing around the butcher shop in China waiting for a choice cut must be getting weary.

This is the season of the year when a Congressman is likely to make enemies by sending the other fellows sends. Women are gradually demonstrating that they are worthy of the ballot. A Denver woman has just been arrested for illegal voting. The papers tell us that Britain has "barred American loan," a new war! The has does not extend to American interests. The season is rapidly approaching when many of the towns which possess baseball teams will have to begin making explanations. The man who saw President McKinley's train pass through is going to be pretty nervous before the close of the year. Two brothers were arrested in Chicago for passing money made by their uncle. It was not their Uncle Sam who made it, hence the trouble. The czar has put on his boiler plate shirt and is wearing a stove lid on his bosom. His pants are expected from the foundry shortly. The farmers will gladly continue to raise the corn if Mr. Phillips will agree to continue to raise the price.

SOUTH CHICAGO HORROR.

Seven Dead and Many Hurt in a Tenement House Fire.

Seven dead and eight seriously injured in the record of a fire that raged through the old frame tenement house at 9310 Marquette avenue, Chicago, early Sunday morning. While the flames ravaged the structure, driving the frightened inmates either to desperate leaps for life or overcoasting and consuming them in the smoke-laden rooms, succor, although at hand, was of no avail. Barred from the burning structure, police and fire apparatus stood useless and helpless waiting for the crew of a long freight train to clear a passage at the crossing. Not until the crew was placed under arrest was this accomplished and in the interim human lives had succumbed.

Nor was this the only remarkable incident of the fatal blaze. John Schmidt, a young boy living next to the burning structure, was on the spur of the moment transformed into a hero. Clad only in a night dress, he cast a clothesline into the upper windows of the tenement, rescuing five persons from certain death. One of these proved to be a Horvitz, who added to the terror of the situation by refusing to allow medical assistance to go to the aid of his burned and bruised wife. He adopted the same tactics with his little girl, who was forcibly taken from him during a struggle, in which the burned flesh was torn from her tiny arm by the grasp of her frenzied father.

Unfathomable circumstances surround the origin of the fire. On Saturday night there had been a fight between some of the occupants of the structure, and the police had been appealed to. Later quick was restored. Sunday morning, shortly before daylight, Joseph Zraminski, a 15-year-old boy, noticed flames in the building while passing it on the way home from a dance. The fire seemed to be under the stairway and was spreading rapidly. The boy shouted loudly, and while the imprisoned inmates rushed to the narrow windows and plunged out or fell exhausted where they stood, the clang of the fire bells was heard. When the flames reached the roof, the element had to be known down before the injured child could be taken from him. He cursed his rescuers, the police and the doctors, and created such a scene that he was finally locked up.

HAWAIIAN HOUSE IS COSTLY.

Members Fritter Time Away in Lavish Expenses.

Despite strenuous endeavors of the home rulers and others in the Hawaiian Legislature, Governor Dole has refused flatly to extend the present session of the Legislature. He declares that the members have frittered away time on trivial matters and have acted on not a single one of the important measures. He says he will call an extra session to consider appropriations.

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AWFUL ACT IN CHINA.

STORY OF MERCILESS SLAUGHTER OF MISSIONARIES.

Victims Remain Calm and French to the People Till Executioner Strikes—Thirty-three Protestants and Twelve Roman Catholics Are Beheaded.

A late mail from China brings a thrilling account of the murder of the missionaries at Tai Yuan Fu on the 9th of last July, which was taken down in writing by Dr. J. A. Cressy Smith from the narrative of Yang Cheng, a member of the Baptist church, who was an unwilling witness of their martyrdom. Yang Cheng is vouched for as a Christian of excellent character and absolutely trustworthy. He says that he was taking treatment in the hospital on the Baptist Society's premises at Tai Yuan Fu, when on the 8th of July he saw Rev. Mr. Pigott, his wife and child, John Robinson, Miss Duval and two young women named Atwater brought into the town. The two gentlemen were handcuffed and escorted by a company of soldiers and followed by immense throngs of natives. Wherever they stopped to rest Mr. Pigott and Mr. Robinson preached to the people, who gathered around them and were very much astonished, saying: "You are going to be killed for preaching, and you continue to do so." That night the party were placed in prison with a number of other missionaries and their wives and children, including several Catholic priests. The next morning they were all executed.

"The first to be led forth," Yang Cheng says, "was Mr. Parthing, a Baptist minister. His wife clung to him, but he put her aside gently, knelt down without saying a word and his head was struck off by one blow of the executioner's knife. He was quickly followed by Pastors Huddle and Beynon, and Drs. Lovitt and Wilson, all of whom were beheaded with one blow by the executioner. Then the governor, Yu Hsien, gave instructions and told his bodyguard, all of whom carried big beheading knives with long handles, to help kill the others. Pastors Stokes, Simpson and Whitehouse were next killed, the last by one blow only, the other two by several.

"When the men were finished the ladies were taken," Mrs. Parthing says. "His wife clung to him, but he put her aside gently, knelt down without saying a word and his head was struck off by one blow of the executioner's knife. He was quickly followed by Pastors Huddle and Beynon, and Drs. Lovitt and Wilson, all of whom were beheaded with one blow by the executioner. Then the governor, Yu Hsien, gave instructions and told his bodyguard, all of whom carried big beheading knives with long handles, to help kill the others. Pastors Stokes, Simpson and Whitehouse were next killed, the last by one blow only, the other two by several.

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MAD ANTICS OF STOCK.

Wall Street Has a Terrible Day with Northern Pacific.

The mad race for speculation that holds the country in its clutch had its climax in Wall Street Wednesday. Five minutes after the New York Stock Exchange opened millions of dollars were gambled and great fortunes made and lost in one of the most sensational scrambles ever seen in the money center.

It centered round the Northern Pacific corner. As soon as the gong rang for the opening of business there was a roar as the tury-hashed ocean and the throng of it all bids ranging from 150 to 180 were offered simultaneously for the stock of Northern Pacific. Men went frantic with excitement and rushed madly about the floor of the exchange yelling their bids in the desperation of their greed to buy some of the coveted stock. This lasted for nearly five minutes, the price in the meantime having climbed by leaps and bounds to 180. Then with equal suddenness it came to a stop. Not in years has there been such a scene of excitement on the floor of the exchange. A surging crowd of seemingly frenzied brokers fought for points of vantage to execute orders for their customers whose losses in the big "corner" have run up into millions of dollars.

The mad race when business began was almost beyond description. All that the brokers knew was that their customers had paid from \$500 to \$1,000 for the use of Northern Pacific stock over night. The "corner" was absolute. The fact was patent that James R. Keene had executed one of the greatest coups of his life and he was now in the market, held in greater dread by the speculators and their brokers than the combined billions of the brokers.

Interests credited with forcing the advance in the stock: E. H. Harriman; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Standard Oil owners of Union Pacific. Interests against whom a majority campaign has been directed: J. P. Morgan and other Northern Pacific shareholders, who are thought to have parted with the bulk of their stock at less than prevailing figures. Cause of the fight: Recent attempt to wrest control of the Union Pacific road from the Harriman syndicate.

PAY FOR MAINE VICTIMS.

Claims Filed Will Lead to a Thorough Investigation.

The filing of two claims before the Spanish claims commission on account of damage incurred by the blowing up of the Maine in Havana harbor may result in a more complete investigation of that disaster and a judicial decision determining how the battleship was destroyed and how many of her crew killed by explosion and drowning. Ex-Senator Chandler, chairman of the commission, says that the manner in which the Maine was blown up will constitute an important feature of the trial of claim cases.

It will be recalled that the naval board of inquiry which investigated the disaster found in a general way that the explosion occurred from the outside. The general assumption based upon that finding and upon suspicion was that the Maine was destroyed by treachery. This conviction was responsible largely for the declaration of war against Spain. The naval board did not attempt to fix upon Spain responsibility for the disaster. It will not necessarily follow that complicity in a crime will have to be proved against Spain in order to reaffirm the validity of the claims for indemnity, since responsibility through lack of proper care in assigning the ship an anchorage, without any criminal intent on the part of the Spanish officials, might be deemed sufficient to warrant indemnity. A novel feature of the case is that the United States, by assumption of the indemnity clause under the Spanish treaty became the defendant in these claims. A decision adverse to the claimant would stand as a vindication of Spain and remove one of the popular motives for the war upon that country, which has already proved so disastrous to Spain.

Tom Cooper has made, and likewise said, big money from the cycling game. Eddie Ball, the old bicycle champion, once more makes the announcement that he will return to the bicycle racing circuit.

Among the foreign bicycle riders who are expected in this country shortly is "Tommy" Taylor, the hour champion of Europe.

Marvin Hart, the promising Louisville fighter, is not a bruiser, but an exceedingly clever and a clean-cut man of the "Kid" McCoy style.

If their curves are anything like their names, Combsky's two new twirlers ought to puzzle the American League batters. They are Revoyr and Skopee.

The majority of college teams are against any change in the baseball playing rules and will probably follow the lead of the American League in using the old regulations.

No man in the featherweight class has done better work of late than Jack McClelland, the clever Pittsburgher who by his own efforts has worked himself to a place in the front south gate in the fighting game four years and has but one knockout against him.

CROP PROSPECTS GOOD.

WEATHER BUREAU'S WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Temperature Conditions Favorable in Nearly All Districts East of Rocky Mountains, but Too Dry in Gulf and South Atlantic States.

The temperature conditions of the week in nearly all districts east of the Rocky Mountains have been highly favorable, but it has been too dry over the greater part of the Gulf and South Atlantic States, as well as in portions of the lake region and central valleys. The middle Atlantic States and the northern portions of the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys have experienced an exceptionally favorable week. It has been rather cool on the Pacific coast, but as a whole the conditions were favorable. Beneficial rains, phenomenally heavy in places, have fallen over the central plateau region and eastern Rocky Mountain slope.

Corn planting has progressed rapidly in the central valleys, has begun in the extreme northern districts, and is about finished as far north as the Carolinas, Tennessee and Arkansas. In the Southern States poor stands are extensively reported, and even in the generally improved areas somewhat improved as compared with its condition at the close of the previous week.

The reports respecting winter wheat are still favorable, except over portions of Texas, Oklahoma and southeastern Kansas, where damage by insects continues, and in Michigan where the crop is uneven, some having been plowed under. On the Pacific coast, especially in California, the weather conditions have been highly favorable to winter wheat.

The bulk of the spring wheat crop has been sown, and the early sown is in promising condition. In Minnesota, however, seedling has been somewhat retarded by abnormally high temperatures. Rains are generally needed throughout the cotton belt to germinate the large part of the crop replanted since the cold of April 18, some of which, however, is coming up to good stands, especially in the eastern districts. While planting has been delayed by dry weather, the crop this year has made good progress elsewhere, and is nearly completed over the northern portion of the central districts. There is extensive complaint of scarcity of seed.

Owing to dry weather no tobacco has been transplanted in South Carolina, but plants are generally planted in this and other tobacco growing States.

Outlook in the States. Ohio—Bright sunshine, little rainfall, high temperature first of week, cooler later part; continued improvement in crops, clover, corn, grain and wheat, some growing well; planting potatoes, corn, grain and wheat, some growing well; planting potatoes, corn, grain and wheat, some growing well.

Illinois—Warm, dry weather most of week, but good showers occurred over much of the State Sunday; looks well; corn, grain and wheat, some growing well; planting potatoes, corn, grain and wheat, some growing well.

Indiana—Warm, sunny weather during week and rain on Sunday were beneficial; wheat, corn, grain and wheat, some growing well; planting potatoes, corn, grain and wheat, some growing well.

Missouri—Warm, dry weather, but showers in west and south; corn, grain and wheat, some growing well; planting potatoes, corn, grain and wheat, some growing well.

Nebraska—Warm, dry weather, but showers in west and south; corn, grain and wheat, some growing well; planting potatoes, corn, grain and wheat, some growing well.

North Dakota—Abnormally warm week; good rains in east portion; moisture ample generally; growth of all vegetation rapid and healthy; condition of spring wheat, corn, grain and wheat, some growing well; planting potatoes, corn, grain and wheat, some growing well.

South Dakota—Warm, dry weather, but showers in west and south; corn, grain and wheat, some growing well; planting potatoes, corn, grain and wheat, some growing well.

A FAMOUS MURDER.

It Is Recalled by the Trial of Prof. Eastman of Harvard.

The trial of Prof. Charles R. Eastman, Harvard College, charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, Richard Grogan, awakens memories of one of the most celebrated tragedies in the history of this country—the murder of Dr. Geo. Parkman of Boston, in 1819, by Dr. John W. Webster, professor of chemistry at Harvard, and lecturer of chemistry in the Boston Medical College.

Dr. Parkman was a millionaire, of an old and aristocratic family. Just a week after the murder, when the detectives had given up, the janitor of the building dug a hole through a stone wall under the building into a vault which had no opening save from Webster's laboratory. There he found the hip bones and two leg bones of a human body. Webster was at once arrested.

He took strychnine at the police station, but not enough to kill him. Further search of his laboratory, which occupied two rooms, one above the other, on the basement and first floors of the medical college, resulted in the finding of Parkman's chest bone and clavicles buried among tan in a tea chest, covered by mineral specimens and of his false teeth, part of his skull and a shirt button, in the ashes of a fireplace.

EX-SECRETARY FOSTER FAILS.

Petition Shows Liabilities to Be \$747,000 and Assets Nil.

Charles Foster of Fostoria, Ohio, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court in Toledo. Mr. Foster has absolutely no assets and the schedule of debts is: Secured claims, \$230,574.20; unsecured claims, \$197,541.58; notes and bills which ought to be paid by other parties thereto, \$142,008.42; accommodation paper, \$170,374.14; grand total, \$747,000.34.

Mr. Foster is perhaps one of the best known politicians in the United States. He has resided for years in Fostoria and the town was named in his honor. He has embarked quite extensively in business and has lost much money in glass manufacturing ventures. Mr. Foster was elected to Congress in 1898 from the Tenth District. He served until 1898, and owing to the germanization of the district was beaten in a close contest, reducing the Democratic majority from 3,400 to something less than 1,200. Gen. Flaming was elected. In 1870 he was elected Governor of Ohio and served in the gubernatorial capacity until 1880.

Mr. Foster was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Harrison to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Windom. He held the treasury portfolio to the end of Harrison's administration.

Few-Line Interviews.

Dennis T. Flynn, Delegate from Oklahoma to Congress—I believe that the next Congress will give statehood to Oklahoma. I feel confident of it. Commercially, intellectually, as regards population it is in a position to demand recognition. Oklahoma stands very high at Washington and throughout the East, and her credit is rising constantly.

R. E. L. Meahan of Monterey, Mex.—Everything is booming in Mexico. The great industrial awakening Mexico is passing through in all parts with the introduction of Northern and Eastern capital and American methods, is making it an excellent place for young men with brains and energy to go and stay. There is a real demand for such men in that country now, and it is a pleasant place to live.

Judge Allen Page of Nebraska—I regard the case with the Nebraska National Bank as one of the greatest evils of our American life. Men and women on the stage, and men and women in high social positions set the example, which others are only too ready to follow. The trouble is that the American people are drifting away from right principles of living. They live artificially instead of naturally, and until we leave our artificial existence many things are bound to be wrong.

George B. Lane of Olympia, Wash., formerly of Nebraska—I notice much has been said about W. V. Allen having established a record as a long-winded talker during his senatorial term at Washington. Just to keep history right I want to say that Senator Allen established a record at Kearney in 1882, when he talked for five hours before a Grand Jury of the Nebraskanian to hold open a session until an Omaha delegation of old soldiers in favor of Maj. Clarkson for department commander could arrive. I heard Mr. Allen then and must say that he impressed me with the idea that he was possessed of an inexhaustible source of matter. He was entertaining, too, and kept the delegation in good humor throughout the entire time.

M. E. Foster of Houston, Texas—Houston has already arranged to make practical use of the Beaumont oil as fuel. Twelve Houston factories will burn the oil, and the furnaces and steam engines being changed so as to use the new fuel. At a meeting of the commercial exchanges the other day this matter came up and definite action was taken. Twelve factories, as I stated, have already availed themselves of the cheaper fuel and others will follow. Pipe lines will be laid eventually, but for the present the oil will be hauled to Houston in immense tanks.

Crawford County Exchange Bank

R. MICHELSON & R. HANSON,
PROPRIETORS.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Money to loan. Deposits of \$100 and upward received, subject to check on demand, and exchange sold.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to.

We guarantee every accommodation consistent with good banking.

HENRY BAUMAN, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m.

Residence, first door north of Avalanche office.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.

Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

NOT HURT BY PANIC.

DISTURBANCE IN STOCK MARKET FAILS TO CHECK BOOM.

Conditions the Country Over Were Never So Sound, Payments Prompt, and Dealings Heavy—Passenger Riding on Poss Entitled to Damages.

A panic in Wall street does not mean that a legitimate business has suddenly ceased to prosper, nor is the condition of the market a reflection of the condition of the country. The fact that the market is in a state of disturbance does not mean that the country is in a state of panic. The fact that the market is in a state of disturbance does not mean that the country is in a state of panic. The fact that the market is in a state of disturbance does not mean that the country is in a state of panic.

PROGRESS OF THE RACE.

Standing of League Clubs in Contest for the Pennant.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:					
	W.	L.		W.	L.
Pittsburg	10	6	Brooklyn	7	8
Cincinnati	10	6	Philadelphia	7	9
New York	7	5	Chicago	8	12
Boston	7	6	St. Louis	7	11

Standings in the American League are as follows:

as follows:		W. L.	W. L.
Detroit	13	4 Washington	6 9
Chicago	11	6 Philadelphia	5 8
Baltimore	7	5 Milwaukee	6 11
Boston	7	6 Cleveland	4 13

RAILROAD MUST PAY DAMAGES.

Passenger Riding on a Pass Compelled to Recover for Injuries.

In the case of John R. Payne against the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company the Appellate Court in Indianapolis held that a railroad company cannot exempt itself from liability for negligent injury of a passenger traveling on a pass. Payne was injured by the alleged carelessness of the railroad company's employees in permitting the two parts of a freight train on which he was a passenger to come in collision while trying to make a "flying switch."

Woman Chokes Her Child.

Mrs. Nick Mark and Mary Mark, the wife and daughter of a wealthy farmer near Wichita, Kan., took Mary Mark's child from a hospital on the pretext that they were taking it to their home, and on the way it was found choked and buried in the sand of the Arkansas river. The women were arrested and the young woman confessed to killing the child.

Cattlemen Lynch a Farmer.

J. L. Chandler, an old resident farmer of Iola, Oklahoma, was taken from his home the other night, presumably by cattlemen, and lynched. For some time there has been trouble between the farmers and the cattlemen, and a great many cattle have died from drinking poisoned water. Chandler was suspected of having been responsible for the loss.

Fight Has Fatal Results.

A house doctor named Ziegler and George Browner were having a fight back of Coby's billiard hall at Fairbury, Neb., when the Rock Island switch engine, pushing a string of cars out of the way, ran over the two men, cutting off both of Ziegler's feet and injuring Browner's right hand.

Cherokee Note.

The Indian Bureau has received word that the official copy of the vote of the Cherokee nation in the convention agreement with the Dawes commission shows a majority of 1,023 votes for rejection, instead of 1,235, as first announced.

Murderer Surrenders Himself.

John Turner surrendered to City Marshal Smith, stating that he had killed Jerry Boulden, one and a half miles south of Alvarado, Texas. The parties were brothers-in-law and the killing was the result of a family quarrel.

Riot in Detroit Streets.

An attempt of the new director of police of Detroit to quiet a disturbance caused a riot that lasted four hours, involving thousands of dollars and injury to nearly a score. Force of 300 reserves was needed to disperse the mob.

Farmer Kills His Wife.

Merritt Chism, wealthy farmer residing near Bloomington, Ill., stabbed and beat his wife to death in the presence of the family, and then attempted to drown himself in a shallow well.

President in a Crush.

Enthusiasm of crowd at San Luis Obispo, Cal., to shake hands with President McKinley caused panic from which he was extricated with difficulty.

Body Found in Washbasin.

The body of Wolf Betz of Carmi, Ill., was found floating in the Washbasin near Mount Vernon, Ind. The head was crushed in and several bruises were found on the body. Betz disappeared from his home two weeks before and had \$5,000 on his person.

Votes King's Civil List.

The English House of Commons, by a vote of 307 to 53, voted the civil list for the King, the sum being fixed at \$2,350,000 annually. The opposition was made up almost entirely of the Irish members.

Former High Official Falls.

Charles Foster of Postville, former Governor of Ohio, and Secretary of the Treasury in President Harrison's cabinet, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. The petition states that he owes \$747,005.34, and has absolutely no assets.

Crime of Jealous Husband.

James R. King of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., shot and fatally wounded his wife two months, and when an officer attempted to arrest him King shot himself through the heart and died almost instantly. The double crime was caused by jealousy.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

VETO POWER IN QUESTION.

Is Governor's Approval of Proposed Constitutional Amendments Necessary?

The State Supreme Court will be asked to decide a perplexing point which has arisen in Nebraska as to the Governor's veto power. No ruling exists as to whether the Governor has any part in the submission of constitutional amendments to the people. The Nebraska constitution follows those of other States in this particular and the problem must be solved sooner or later in each commonwealth. Gov. Dietrich of Nebraska believes that no amendment can be submitted to the people by the Legislature without first passing through his hands. He has vetoed the proposed amendment framed by the recent Legislature providing for the manner of submitting constitutional amendments. The Legislature desired that the constitution should be amended by a majority of all votes cast for and against the amendment. At present a majority of all votes cast at the election is necessary. This amendment has defeated many needed reforms. The Governor vetoed the amendment because of the expense of submitting it (\$50,000) and because he believed that a special session of the Legislature would deal with the subject later. His right to do so is questioned.

JEALOUSY CAUSES A CRIME.

Indiana Man Fatally Shoots Sweetheart and Then Commits Suicide.

At Rockfield, Ind., Wilbur Miller, aged 26 years, son of a wealthy contractor, shot his sweetheart, Birdie Timmons, aged 21 years, in the face and breast, killing her instantly, and then shot a bullet through his own brain. Anger and jealousy prompted the deed. Miller had been engaged to the young woman for three years, but upon his return from the university she found he had contracted bad habits and recently she wrote him, telling him to get away from her. The other night he went to her home and began importuning her to marry him, and in a quarrel which followed blows were exchanged. Outside were attracted, but when the three shots were heard help was too late.

GIRLS SET FIRE TO SCHOOL.

Confess Plan to Murder Matron and Superintendent of Home.

After making things lively at the State Industrial school at Beloit, Kan., for a few days, Mary Hix, a white girl, and Amelia Wharf, a colored girl, confessed to a plan to murder the matron and superintendent of the school, set fire to the building, and escaping, gave the posse a merry chase before they were captured. They have each made a separate confession to the effect that they had planned to kill Mrs. Hanback, the superintendent, and Mrs. Baker, the matron, but this part of their plot had failed, and the two women were away at the time.

Kills Guard at Fort Sheridan.

Private Henry Chamberlaine, a Soldier in Company C of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, now stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., was assaulted and killed by Smith Wheeler, a member of the same company, who has been a prisoner in the guardhouse. The prisoner was engaged in doing some work on a road under guard of Chamberlaine, who was acting as a sentinel. Wheeler escaped immediately after the assault.

Derailed by Drove of Cattle.

West-bound passenger train No. 11 on the Rock Island road ran into a drove of cattle half a mile west of Unionville, Ill., derailed the train. Engineer Blum was instantly killed and his fireman slightly injured. The two sleepers and a combination buffet car rolled down a steep embankment, but none of the passengers was injured.

Robbed of \$8,000 in Gems.

One of the largest robberies ever committed in Washington occurred the other afternoon when the house of Mrs. Olivia Starring was entered and diamonds, jewels and money amounting in value over \$8,000 were taken. Lewis Mortimer, an inventor, was arrested on suspicion.

Rampolla Favored by Pope.

Cardinal Rampolla is believed to have been designated by Pope Leo as his choice for successor. While regarded as the most able man in the college of cardinals, he will be opposed by conservative factions, being inclined to democratic ideas.

Cousins in an Flogement.

Shirley Berry, the oldest son of Congressman A. S. Berry of Newport, Ky., and his first cousin, Miss Jessie Southgate, also of Newport, have eloped. They have been lovers for a long time, but their kinship has been regarded as a barrier to matrimony.

Accused Murderer Freed.

Doris Noble, the young woman who recently shot and killed Broker A. W. Hogan of the Memphis and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges, is now free. The murder charge against her was dismissed in March, 1903. The judge dismissing the charge on the request of the Hogan family.

Suicide of R. N. Pollock.

Prepared with a dozen means to cause his own death, a man who has been practically identified as R. N. Pollock, the missing banker of Cleveland, committed suicide in the Hotel York at Seattle, Wash., sending a bullet crashing through his brain.

Smallpox Spreads in Indiana.

The smallpox is spreading rapidly through Indiana, and as there is no law preventing unvaccinated children from attending school, the health authorities fear the epidemic will get beyond control.

Killed in a Restaurant.

Frederick Smith, son of ex-Judge Smith of Oshkosh, Wis., was shot and killed at Chicago, O. He was carrying a revolver in a restaurant filled with women and children and Cook Shoddy opened fire upon him.

Black Riff Seen in Dakota.

At Blackfoot, N. D., there was a heavy fall of water which was black as ink, and which, upon examination, was found to contain a fine, black, greasy sediment. A second shower of perfectly clear water fell later in the day.

Failures in Cleveland.

Two failures in Cleveland follow disappearance of President R. N. Pollock of the Cuyahoga Savings and Banking Company.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.85; sheep, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$5.82; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 15c to 16c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, fresh, \$2.00 to \$2.12; potatoes, 34c to 42c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 15c to 16c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.85; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 15c to 16c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 15c to 16c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.70; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 15c to 16c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 15c to 16c; clover seed, prime, \$6.50.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 3, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 15c to 16c; pork, mess, \$14.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; lamb, common to extra, \$4.50 to \$5.15.

New York—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$5.65; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.10; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 81c to 82c; corn, No. 2, 52c to 53c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 15c to 16c; eggs, western, 18c to 19c; eggs, western, 18c to 19c.

PORT INJURED IN A WRECK.

Burlington Passenger Cars Hurled Down Embankment.

Over forty persons were injured, and one, a trainman, was killed, in a collision between a Burlington passenger train and a freight that was backing into a siding at Thayer, Iowa. A number of those injured were members of the crew of the freight train, who plucky stuck to their posts until but a few seconds before the trains came together, trying desperately to get the cars out of the way of the passenger train which was sweeping down upon them on a steep grade at high speed. Several cars containing many travelers were hurled down a 20-foot embankment, and that there was no great loss of life is remarkable. When the crash came the freight engine was thrown across the track, and the passenger engine was hurled down the embankment, followed by the baggage and express cars and three chair cars.

STRIKE RIOT IN KANSAS.

Italians Are Driven From Town by Local Unemployed.

Italian laborers who came to Iola, Kan., to take the places of striking cement workers were assaulted by strikers and sympathizers and driven to the railroad station for deportation. Four persons were shot, three Iola men and one Italian, in the light in which the strikers and town workers were armed. Employed from the smelters joined with workmen from the Iola cement plant to run the Italians out of town. For some time there has been trouble between the men employed at the cement plant and some of the foremen. To fill the vacancies caused by strikes and disagreements a carload of Italians was shipped in from Kansas City. There were twenty-two of the Italians.

HAS BIG SNAKE IN STOMACH.

Wooster, Ohio, Woman Learns Cause of Six Years' Suffering.

Mrs. Mary Swain of Wooster, Ohio, complaining of pains in her stomach for the past six years. A few weeks ago she commenced treatment with a country physician, who gave her medicine for stomach worms. The remedy brought to light the startling discovery that her stomach contained a snake, two feet long. She is suffering from poisonous effects, but will recover.

Steamer Makes a Record.

The Hamburg-American line steamship Deutschland, which arrived in New York from Hamburg, succeeded in making a day's run on this voyage which surpassed any previous day's record in the history of steam navigation. Five hundred and eighty-seven knots, or 676.61 statute miles, is the record.

Fire Homes for Insurance.

Six men and one woman are charged with direct complicity in the recent series of fires in the southern portion of Macon County, Mo., with the object of swindling insurance companies. Seven arrests have been made.

Gua Companies Will Unite.

The three light between the great lighting companies of Cincinnati was ended the other day by the ratification by the stockholders of the Cincinnati Gas Light and Coke Company of the plan proposed for a consolidation of all the companies.

Electrocution Unheeded.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has rendered a decision upholding the constitutionality of the law which provides for the execution by electricity in capital cases.

Castly Fire in Lowell, Mass.

The plant of the Effield Tool Company at Lowell, Mass., was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$250,000 exclusive of that on orders which it will be necessary to cancel.

Wool Warehouse Destroyed.

A six-story brick warehouse at 116 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, occupied by Charles Webb & Co., importers of wool, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$75,000.

Priest Buried Alive.

According to a dispatch from Shanghai Father Paul, an Italian missionary, was buried alive in the province of Shensi.

Callahan Charged with Perjury.

Seven counts charging James Callahan, alleged to be one of the abductors of young Cudahy, with perjury on his late trial, have been filed in Omaha.

FIVE-STORY BUILDING FALLS.

Scores of Persons in Philadelphia Narrowly Escape Death.

A score of persons had an almost miraculous escape from death when a five-story office building at 18 South Broad street, Philadelphia, collapsed. A warning came twenty minutes before the side wall fell when a large crack appeared in the foundation and a window in the front on the first floor sprang from its fastenings and fell into the roadway leading to the basement. All but three women, who were on the third and fourth floors, reached the street before the crash came. These women were afterward removed from their perilous places by William H. Platt, an elevator boy, who bravely ran his car up the tottering shaft and carried them down to the street level. The building adjoined the property acquired by the Pennsylvania Railroad for an annex to the Broad street station. The immediate cause of the collapse is said to be the undermining of the foundation by workmen engaged in excavating for the annex. The loss is estimated at \$7,000.

PAROLE FOR YOUNGER BOYS.

Famous Bank Robbers to Leave Minnesota Penitentiary.

Cole and James Younger, serving life sentences at Stillwater, Minn., Prison, have been paroled by the Board of Prison Managers. The decision of the board was unanimous. The Younger brothers have been in Stillwater since 1876 for the Northfield Bank robbery and the murders committed during the progress of the raid. The action of the Parole board was taken under authority of the revised act of the Legislature.

POWDER TRAIL IN A COLLIERIES RUNS AWAY.

Five men were fatally injured by an explosion of powder which occurred at the Henry colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, near Wilkesbarre, Pa. The powder was on a "trip" of cars. As the cars were being moved they broke away and dashed down the mine. When they reached the bottom of the slope the concussion caused the powder to explode. The force of the explosion was terrific, and the men who were riding on the "trip" were badly injured from the shock as well as by the explosion.

GIFF VICTIM OF BRUTAL ATTACK.

Miss Ethel Bonnie, while gathering mushrooms near Lansing, Kan., was struck on the back of the head by a drunken person, presumably a tramp, and rendered unconscious, after which her body was thrown into an old well, for the purpose of hiding the crime. The young woman regained consciousness and after repeated attempts reached the surface and went home.

England's Trade Is Waning.

T. B. Grierson read a paper before the Society of Engineers in London on the treatment of low-grade iron ores, in which he expressed a conviction that the steel industry in America is to prevent it, England's steel trade will become an industry of the past. An animated discussion followed on American competition in the steel trade.

Labor Famine in Arizona.

Women and children have been pressed into service in the hay fields of the Salt River valley, Arizona, double wages are being paid to men and still the loss will be heavy from delay in harvest. All of the first alfalfa crop should have been put up a week ago, but half of it remains about.

Travel to the West.

The Southern Pacific passenger department has completed its station on the west-bound colonist movement, which began Feb. 1 and concluded on May 5. During this time the number of people who came from the east, both colonist and second-class, was 20,434—a 150 per cent increase over 1900.

Strange Healer Is Fined.

Thomas J. Shelton, publisher of the Christian, who claims close kinship to Jacob and Moses and the power to cure disease by sending vibrations to any distance, pleaded guilty in Denver to the improper use of the mails and was fined \$25.

Village Almost Wiped Out.

The little village of Kendall, N. Y., was almost destroyed by fire. Only two business places were left standing. In all five stores, a dwelling house, a hotel and a barn, together with numerous smaller outbuildings, were destroyed. The loss will aggregate nearly \$40,000.

Kills Father and Herself.

Twenty-year-old Ida Beare shot and killed her father, Gustav Beare, at their home in St. Louis, and then sent a bullet through her own heart, falling dead within a few feet of her parent's body. It is said that the daughter accused the father of having insulted her mother.

St. Louis Exposition Secretary.

Walter B. Stevens, the well-known Washington correspondent, has resigned his position with the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and announces his acceptance of the position of secretary to the world's fair corporation.

Prof. Herron Married Again.

Authentic information has been received by relatives in Keokuk, Iowa, that the marriage of Miss Carrie Rand to Professor George D. Herron was performed some weeks ago, and that they are now man and wife.

Panic in New York.

Fight of rival syndicates to control Northern Pacific canal, which handle New York Stock Exchange, sending that stock up to \$1,000 a share and causing a fall of 10 to 35 points in other securities. Many speculators were ruined.

Cap'n Albert Capron Is Dead.

Captain Albert Randolph Capron, one of the famous American fighters of the Civil War, is dead at his home in Winnetka, Ill. Death was the result of an attack of pneumonia.

BUFFALO'S BIG SHOW

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION A GORGEOUS DISPLAY.

Plenty of Contrast and Color, Unlike the Chicago Fair—A Correspondent Says It's Well Worth Crossing the Continent to See.

Buffalo correspondent.

The Pan-American exposition in many respects ought to be the most successful international exposition ever held in America. The Centennial at Philadelphia and the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago were only exhibitions that can fairly be compared with the Pan-American at Buffalo. Each of those was held in a large hall, and the nation was sick-at-heart. Most of the people were too poor for entertainments. Buffalo gets the benefit of the most marvelous rush of prosperity the country has ever known. She has the advantage, too, of eight years of scientific progress over Chicago.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Splendid Exhibit of Island Resources at Buffalo.

The diversified and valuable resources of Cuba are exhibited at the Pan-American Exposition. A Cuban building has been erected in the Court of State and Foreign Buildings and it is one of the most picturesque of this fine group. Its architecture and materials are peculiar to the island. The building is surrounded by the traditional "Tower of Havana," and attracts the attention of all visitors. It has a splendid view of the Park lakes, the Approach, the Fore Court, the Triumphal Bridge and other parts of the exposition. The exhibits are the best ever collected in the island and are entirely representative of its industries.

ETHNOLOGY BUILDING.

It is a happy thought of Buffalo to have a building devoted to the study of the human race. The Ethnology Building is a building of native woods of all varieties and was built in Porto Rico and "knocked down," ready to be set up on its arrival at the exposition grounds. The island also has 1,200 square feet of space in the Agriculture Building and the same space in the Horticulture Building for exhibits. Most of the space allotted to the island in the Agriculture Building is occupied by a comprehensive exhibit of sugar, coffee and tobacco in various stages of growth and manufacture. Besides everything produced on the island, the next half century the Niagara river may be all running through a double row of electric power tunnels, leaving nothing but a dry chry where now the cataraacts surge. So all should hasten to Buffalo.

ELLECTRICITY BUILDING AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

and prepare to tell their grandchildren truthfully that they once looked upon the glory of Niagara Falls.

FIVE MINERS SERIOUSLY HURT.

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FARM AND GARDEN

Farm Shipping Crate

The illustration, from the Breeder's Gazette, shows a very satisfactory shipping crate. Part of the front side is cut away to show the inside arrangement. A good size for a pig three months old is 30 inches in length, 23 inches in depth and 11 inches in width. For a pig eight weeks old a length of 32 inches, a depth of 18 inches and a width of nine inches will be about right. Crates for shipping by express must be made as light as is safe from breakage. It is not fair to make a purchaser of a pig two months old pay express rates on thirty or forty pounds of crate when they can be made sufficiently strong and weigh but half as much. For ends and bottoms take five, eighth-inch seasoned spruce or other tough light wood, one-half-inch stuff for sides and cover, with space between slats. In front is a trough (T) for feed and water. Just above is a sloping board (P) running to the top, through which the feed is given. The upper compartment is provided with a slide (S) on top, and inside is the bag (B) containing the meal and grain for the journey. In cold weather the sides may be boarded up almost tight. To pigs weighing seventy-five



SHIPPING CRATE.

pounds a standard of one-half-inch stuff is nailed in the center of the sides. Shavings from a shingle mill make the best bedding.

Trees Instead of Fences

The Department of Agriculture next year will vary the garden seed distribution with several packages of trees. Authority for this new departure was secured at a recent session of Congress and an appropriation was made in the budget for the coming year. The people of this country have been cutting down the natural forests with so much recklessness that it has become necessary to start artificial ones. The division of forestry of the Agricultural Department has made a survey of the country and has ascertained the particular trees which thrive best and are most useful in each locality. According to the program for the distribution of trees, next year a given number of seedlings will be allotted to each member of the House of Representatives, who will be asked to furnish a list of constituents to whom he would like to have them sent. The Agricultural Department will do the rest. The seedlings will be given in the propagating houses and forwarded to their destination, with specific instructions as to how they should be planted and cared for. In this way Secretary Wilson expects to start several million new trees growing throughout this country every year.

The Grange a School

No member of a grange should accept an office therein unless he intends to attend the meetings regularly and to fill the position to the best of his ability. Promptness is an essential to success in grange work, as well as everything else, and the meetings should be opened at the by-law hour. All business matters which members intend to introduce should be thought out in advance and reduced to writing in order to dispatch business quickly and efficiently. A grange will not prosper that calls to order an hour behind time, and then dawdles about waiting for something to turn up.

Very Few Farmers Know what any particular crop costs them, or even keep an account of receipts and expenses.

There is probably no other branch of business conducted in such a slipshod manner. The grange should be, and to a large extent is, a school in which to learn better methods of conducting the business of the farm and home—farmers' voice.

Slop Barrel a Nuisance

We question if there be a greater abomination about the hog yard than the average slop barrel, says the Farmer's Review. Who invented this nuisance? Who can give a common-sense reason for its survival? It smells to heaven. It renders the digestive organs of the hogs as sore and unwholesome as itself. We are at a loss to explain its presence, but can we see why it never is destroyed from its use. Is it because it is filthy when food is supplied to him is filthy, sour, fermenting, decomposing, diarrhea-inducing? Such food is unsuitable for the hog. He was intended to root in the earth and graze upon natural grasses of the field. To him feed the nutritious nuts and fruits of the tree; for him were the sweet berries and succulent roots, but no filthy, smelly, sour slop!

Strawberry Peach Trees

Hordeaux mixture containing three pounds of bluestone to a barrel of water applied the last of May is likely to injure peach foliage somewhat, but in our experience the injury is not enough to do any serious harm. The same is also true of hordeaux containing two pounds of bluestone applied the last of June. Black spot was almost entirely prevented and the texture and size of the fruit were decidedly improved by two and three applications. The spraying should be continued well up to the time of ripening of the fruit.—Maryland Station Bulletin.

Modern Meatmaking

The great heavy-bullocks and thick-sided porkers that were once so common are now not desirable. They have given place to the young, quickly grown animals. In order to avoid an excess of fat an animal must be continuously grown. If it is reduced to a mere shadow during the winter months and then the following season allowed

its freedom on the rich range grasses of the West, it will lay on too much fat and not enough meat. Tallow is not what is wanted; it is meat that the present generation desires. The Eastern feeders are fully aware of that fact, for they never allow an animal to stop growing from birth until it reaches the slaughter house. They will cultivate the taste of the meat eaters to such a degree that it will force those who cannot procure sufficient feed to keep their animals in good flesh during the winter to sell them at weighing time.—American Agriculturist.

A Udding Post

It is a great comfort for hogs and may be made most useful to rid them of lice and a scaly skin if put up as follows: Drive a stout stick three inches in diameter in a suitable place, leaving twenty inches above ground; staple a rope four inches from earth's surface to the stake and coil it closely till it reaches three inches from the top of the stake; stick it tightly. Pour coal oil or crude petroleum on it until it is well saturated with it, and the hogs or shoats will fight for the first and last rub on it. Pour more oil on occasionally as needed. This will kill all lice and mites and remove scales that are so unsightly upon the hogs. It has been tried and works well.—Twentieth Century Farmer.

Notes About the P. r. o.

Allow a horse a reasonable time to rest after feeding.

It is within the reach of every farmer to breed good horses.

Mares bred in the fall will endure good service without injury.

A dumb, stupid colt can never be educated to be a valuable horse.

A good colt is a product not affected by weather, hot, wet or dry.

Size, form, bone and constitution must be regarded first in breeding.

Let the heels be cleaned every night. Dirt or filth if allowed to take causes sore heels.

While horses need good, wholesome food, it should not be all of the fat-producing kinds.

Original Idea About Asparagus

A consensus of opinion in regard to cutting asparagus, as noted in Men-hun's Monthly, seems to be that from the first starting of the plant in spring the weaker shoots should not be cut, but left to produce the leafage so necessary for the production of strong roots. One gardener makes the novel suggestion that the very best success in getting first-class asparagus is to select the plants all of one sex. His plan has been to set 1 year-old plants in a bed rather closely together and mark the berry-bearing or female plants for the permanent bed. These, he says, have always borne strong shoots far superior to the beds of the usually mixed sexes.

Cheese Manufacture

Mr. Shoen, the expert who secured the cheese at the convention of the Ohio dairymen, is a large Wisconsin dealer and was struck by the irregularities in the Ohio product. The size is not uniform, and a 14 or 14½-inch cheese is recommended. The buyers want to handle big lots of near the same size. Flats 22 to 24 pounds and Cheddars 45 to 50 pounds suit best. Bandages were also criticized as too loose, allowing mold to work in. He voiced the sentiment of the association when he declared that it does not pay to make skim cheese, as it always hurts the trade in the end.

Money in Fences

An article in the Cosmopolitan calls attention to the advantage of a "no fence law" and presents the startling figures that Indiana alone has fences whose computed value is \$200,000,000, and which, if placed in a single line would fourteen times encircle the globe. These figures suggest the enormous amount of capital invested in fences throughout the United States.

Boxing Cheeses

Cheese should be put in good-fitting boxes, the sides of the box being cut down about half an inch lower than the cheese. The weight should be plainly stamped on the box near the seam, and all marks that are to be put on the box should be put on every box alike.

Exercise for Hogs

To produce the best pork the hogs should have exercise. A lazy, sleepy hog may fatten faster, but the flesh will not be so good.

Japanese Railway Cars

In cold weather, all Japanese travelers carry rugs, for the cars are heated merely by long steel cylinders filled with hot water and laid on the floor. Spreading his rug out on the seat—a Japanese never sits on anything not perfectly clean—the passenger shakes off his feet, or wooden clogs and curls his feet beneath him.

The next move is a smoke, in which both men and women indulge. A tiny pipe is commonly used, which never contains more than a wisp of tobacco the size of a pea, and affords not more than one or two puffs to the smoker. The ashes are then knocked out on the floor and another wisp stuffed in and lighted from the smoldering ashes just rejected.

At every station there are vendors of the little mandarin oranges. Every passenger buys a dozen or more, and eats them in a short time, throwing the skins about the floor. Boys pass by with tea in tiny earthen pots, a cup placed over the top. The price is three sen (a cent and a half). The tea pot is left in the car.

The Japanese throw all sorts of refuse about and the car soon presents a very untidy appearance, or would do so if it were not for the porters, who come in at old stations and clean up.—New York Sun.

Origin of Food Names

The sandwich is called for the Earl of Sandwich.

Mulligan was from an East Indian word meaning pepper water.

Heating is from an Algonquian word. The North American word for parched corn. Sweet corn is a dish borrowed from the Narragansett Indians and called by them muckquash.

Charlotte is a corruption of the old English word Charlty, which means a dish of custard, and Charlotte russe is a Russian Charlotte.

MRS. MCKINLEY IS ILL

PRESIDENT'S WIFE WORN OUT BY LONG JOURNEY.

Physician Says Rest Is All that Is Needed—Hurry Trip to San Francisco to Consult Specialists—Cabinet Ministers Carry Out Program.

President McKinley's tour of the West was suddenly interfered with by the serious illness of Mrs. McKinley. A special train leaving President and Mrs. McKinley, Miss Barber, Dr. Rixey, Secretary Cortis and Henry T. Scott and Mrs. Scott arrived in San Francisco at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon from Del Monte. Mrs. McKinley was taken there by the President in advance of the regular program that she might obtain complete rest. Upon arrival the President and party were driven to the residence of Henry T. Scott.

Mrs. McKinley has not been well since the long journey began and the trip has fatigued her very much. Her condition became such that both the President and Dr. Rixey considered it wise to take her to San Francisco, where she could have complete rest for a few days. At Mr. Scott's residence and where Dr. Rixey, Mr. Scott's physician, could be consulted if necessary. The cabinet and other members of the party carried out the program as arranged, arriving in San Francisco on Tuesday.

Felon Appears on Her Finger

The day after leaving New Orleans a bone finger appeared upon Mrs. McKinley's finger, and the soreness was aggravated by the hand being bruised against the side of the car as the train rounded a curve. Her hand became swollen and gave her considerable pain and produced



MRS. MCKINLEY.

fever which prevented her from sleeping. Dr. Rixey lanced the felon twice and gave her some relief in that way. Mrs. McKinley bore it all very bravely and urged continually that the program at the cities and towns en route should not be modified in any particular on her account.

It was hoped that the rest at Del Monte would do her good, but she slept little at night, and in the morning she reluctantly agreed to go to San Francisco at once. The President and Mrs. McKinley left at 12:30 o'clock for San Francisco on a special train, consisting of a locomotive and a passenger car, and another Atlantic and the private car Olympia. The entire equipment was made up from the presidential special train. The run was made in three and one-half hours.

Dr. Rixey said Mrs. McKinley's condition was not alarming. She is worn out by her long journey and it was considered wise to take her to San Francisco, where she could have proper nursing and where specialists could be consulted. But a correspondent says, while the physician in attendance talks thus reassuringly, it is believed that her condition is much more serious than he is willing to admit.



Chief Swenke retires from the Chicago fire department, having served the city fifty-two of his sixty-seven years.

The Hon. Thompson F. Marshall, who died at Augusta, Ky., last week, cast the deciding vote against succession in the State Senate in 1861.

Judge John S. Joyce has just completed fifty years of active and continuous service for the town of Concord, Mass., having in that time held every office in the town.

The mother of Gov. Beckham of Kentucky has a remarkable record. She has the unprecedented distinction of having been the mother of a Governor, the daughter of a Governor, the sister of a Governor and the cousin of a Governor.

Ex-Congressman George Willard, who died at his home in Battle Creek, Mich., the other day, was in turn teacher, minister, professor, member of Congress and editor. For ten years he was mayor of Michigan University, and in turn largely his influence opened the doors of the institution to women.

Probably the oldest mail carrier in the United States is Samuel Hibbons of Hodgenville, Ky. He is 76 years old and for sixty-three years, with hardly an interruption, he has been in the employ of the government as a mail carrier. His career in this capacity was begun in 1829, when he was 13 years old, during the "Old Hickory" Jackson administration.

WANT DOLE REMOVED

Hawaiian Legislature Demands that McKinley Out the Governor.

The removal of Gov. Dole has been demanded of President McKinley by a large majority in each house of the Hawaiian territorial legislature. The lawmakers accuse the governor of obstructing legislation and of being responsible for the adjournment of the legislature without passing a single one of the important measures to which the home-rulers were pledged, except the county government act, which the governor killed by a veto-pocket veto. Gov. Dole, in turn, denounces the legislators, making general charges of bribery and extortion.



GOVERNOR SANFORD DOLE.

ing his refusal to call an extra session of the legislature for general business, as requested by members, by saying he cannot justify himself in reassembling the body until the corruption accusations are investigated.

The first territorial legislature of Hawaii came to an end on the evening of April 30, and the last act of the house was to pass a concurrent resolution containing the memorial to President Mc-

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Official Count of Spring Election Returns—Active Work Anticipated on Gogebic Range This Summer—Fire Threatens Bay Mills—Fire at Belding.

The board of State canvassers met in Lansing and canvassed the returns of the recent election at the spring election. It is shown that Judge Robert M. Montgomery had a plurality of 94,012, the total votes for the several candidates being as follows: Robert M. Montgomery, Republican, 128,097; Allen C. Adair, Democrat, 124,455; James E. McRae, Populist, 6,517; Walter A. Westerman, Prohibitionist, 10,320; Shepherd Cowles, Social Democrat, 3,400; George A. Eastman, Socialist, 7,504. The vote on regents of the university was as follows: Frank W. Fletcher (Rep.), 215,365; Henry W. Carey (Rep.), 215,011; Elmer R. Goldsmith (Dem.), 13,922; Edmund (Dole) (Rep.), 12,354; Archibald Butters (Prohib.), 15,916; Joshua R. Stansfield (Prohib.), 16,068; Powell R. Crosby (Pop.), 6,217; Oscar Schermerhorn (Pop.), 6,228; Willis E. King (Social Dem.), 3,471; Barney Fabiuski (Social Dem.), 3,369; Edward W. H. Smith (Socialist), 7,500; Daniel J. Jeannette (Socialist), 7,500. Fletcher's plurality was 92,043; Carey's plurality, 91,927. The constitutional amendment relative to the circuit courts of Bay County received 110,885 affirmative votes and 430,108 votes were cast against it, the majority against being 10,223. On the constitutional amendment relative to the salaries of legislators the vote was as follows: Yes, 112,883; no, 187,015; majority against, 74,732.

Exploratory Work on Gogebic Range

It will be remarkable activity in exploration work in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin next summer. Some promising finds are already reported, but developing parties are keeping their secrets until they can secure title to the lands or secure favorable options. Recently Wm. Walter, of Hurley, Wis., opened a seven-inch seam of asbestos on lands six miles north of Ironwood. It is stated that the mineral is exceptionally pure and of desirable quality. Walter is keeping the find to himself as best he can, but the work of ascertaining the extent of the deposit is going on steadily. At Ponce, a new 100-foot vein of ore has been discovered. A party is also formed to explore for copper, which is known to exist in the Keweenaw trap formation which crosses Gogebic and Iron counties just north of Ironwood. Copper in unpaying quantities has been found in the rocks that form the hills which are a conspicuous feature of this district. As yet nothing but the surface of the hills which are known to exist have been looked at and it is not unlikely that later important discoveries will be made, as copper is seldom found except at some distance from the grass roots.

Heavy Loss from Fire at Belding

At Belding the lively barn of E. E. Pales was discovered on fire. The flames spread so rapidly that they cut off all access to the horses and vehicles. Fourteen horses were in the barn at the time and only two were saved. Mr. Pales had lately added a large line of rubber-tired carriages. His loss is between \$5,000 and \$6,000, with \$500 insurance. Other losses are: Winton & Frazier, harness, \$2,500; Guy D. Weter, horses and carriage, \$1,500. The keeper of the barn was asleep at the time and had a narrow escape, being awakened just in time by the watchdog.

Farmer's Wife Cremated

Mrs. Sarah Fleming, the wife of a farmer living in Green township, was burned to death. Mrs. Fleming was at home with three small children. The house caught fire and Mrs. Fleming took her children into the yard, and told them to remain there while she went into the house to secure a trunk containing some valued trinkets. She did not come out, and as the house began to fall in, the grief of the little ones was pitiful.

Two Drowned in Rapids

A small boat containing two persons, presumably boys or young men, was swept over the rapids of the St. Mary's river at Sault Ste. Marie. Neither boat nor passengers have been seen since. One of the passengers was rowing hard against the current, but the boat was carried under the bridge and caught by a tangle of water below.

Town Narrowly Escapes Destruction

The town of Bay Mills narrowly escaped destruction by fire. As it was the burning mill, dry kiln and sheds of the Hall & Munson Co. were destroyed together with all the cut stock on hand. The Bay Mills fire department went there on the alarm, but it was too late to save the property. A telephone message requesting assistance.

Within Our Borders

Masked men to have four-cent fares on all branches of its street railway system. Annual report of Michigan Central Railroad shows an increase of \$1,222,000 in earnings. Forest fires are doing much damage along the Ann Arbor railroad in the vicinity of Sherman.

This is Surely a Record-breaking Year

It is a fact that the peach crop has not been ruined a single acre as yet. A large colony of Bohemians will settle this summer on a tract of land in the southeastern part of Wexford county, which has never been developed as yet. Gogebic County farmers are just discovering that during the past winter mice have injured much nursery stock so badly by gnawing the bark from it that it is worthless.

Joseph De Long, an employee in C. J. Johnson's camp on the Copper Range

has been charged with the murder of a man in a quarry that was set on fire in his worst form. Many people were exposed, as De Long was in Houghton two days before his case was diagnosed. Miss Mignonne E. Swift of Detroit and Captain Frederick M. Alger, son of Secretary of War Russell A. Alger, were married the other day in the Fort Street Baptist Church, Detroit. They left for the East in a motor car, and sailed for the Mediterranean.

The Shingle Mill of the Gray Milling Company, employing from fifteen to twenty men, burned at Standish. Loss \$10,000, covered by insurance.

Galesburg's cannery factory has been completed and has been turned over to the company by the contractors who built it. More than fifty acres of tomatoes alone are under contract to supply the raw material for the cannery. Boston Harbor and St. Joseph are both bustling to secure new industries, but there are hardly enough houses in the cities to accommodate the present population, to say nothing of the additional families which would come in with the new factories.

An attempt is being made to organize an Episcopal church society at Durand.

A four weeks' summer normal will be held at Imlay City, beginning Monday, July 15.

Grand Haven is already making preparations to celebrate Independence day on a glitzy scale this year.

The yield of wool in southwestern Michigan will not be nearly as large this spring, it is said, as last year.

The streets in the business portion of Lansing will be macadamized. The work has already been started.

There is talk in Ingham County of submitting to the electors a proposition to build a new court house at Mason.

Fire in Brown Brothers' clothing store at Charlotte caused a loss of \$25,000. Insurance was carried for half the amount.

Sparta will enjoy a building boom this summer; \$25,000 worth of new buildings will be put up and the outlook is encouraging.

Charles B. Hare, the student at Ann Arbor who was afflicted with bulimic plague, has been released as permanently cured.

The prospects of fruit in Livingston County were never better than they are this season. The trees are loaded with buds.

Mrs. M. A. Lunday, 60 years old, of Benton Harbor, and Mr. Estis, 68 years old, of Dwight, Ill., are on their wedding tour in Michigan.

Another powder factory, the fourth in the vicinity, is to be established near Ishpeming soon, by a company with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Work has begun on the construction of the large asphalt mill at Menominee. The main building will be four stories high and will cost \$90,000.

The Economy Stone Company of Somerset Center has decided to locate in Adrian, where the railroad shipping facilities are exceedingly favorable.

A terrific hail and thunderstorm visited Benton Harbor. Lightning struck the house of Mrs. Babcock, dangerously injuring her and two little children.

Four hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Britton have been leased by a lot of quinquina who think there are millions lying underground thereabouts in the shape of coal or oil.

An electric plant to furnish light, heat and power is to be erected at Cooper'sville by the company, which is building an electric road from Grand Rapids to Muskegon. The plant will cost over \$40,000.

The Detroit United Railway Company has purchased the Detroit and North-Western suburban trolley line—which runs between Detroit and Plymouth—a distance of about thirty miles. The price is said to be \$800,000.

After fifty-three years beside the water wheel, Carey R. Daniels of Waukegan will dispose of his ancient mill, with which the residents of five counties are familiar, and will take up his residence in Fort Worth, Texas.

A Butcher farmer invested in a valuable blooded puppy and the first night after getting the pup, shut him in the kitchen. The pup investigated a large crock of apple butter, and in the morning his owner found him dead, standing on his head in the crock.

While helping to unload logs from a flat car on the Escanaba and Lake Superior road at Wells, Marquette, a youth 17 years of age, was caught under the logs as they rolled from the car and crushed so badly that he died. The accident, as developed by the investigation, was the result of Myers' own carelessness.

The city of Gladstone was swept by fire at an early hour on a recent morning and the principal business blocks on both sides of Delta avenue between Ninth and Tenth streets are now heaps of ruins. Several buildings were torn down to check the flames. Among the burned buildings was the McWilliams' opera house.

Will Carbis, son of Capt. Carbis of the Altoine Ore Company, fell forty feet into a shaft at Iron Mountain and sustained very serious injuries. But for the presence of his father, who happened to be in the mine, the young man would have been drowned, there being about sixty feet of water in the mine. It is not thought his injuries will prove fatal.

A peculiar freak of nature exists in Almena township. Twenty feet above the ground, in the crotch of a big oak tree, is a large stone which is estimated to weigh about 1,000 pounds. From its appearance it has evidence of having been there many years, and the question which suggests itself to everyone who sees it is, "How did it get there?"

James H. Brumm, who was pardoned by Gov. Pingree after having been convicted of murder in the second degree in the killing in May, 1890, of Mollie Platter of Diamond Lake, has been set free, a commission having pronounced him insane. In his trial Brumm pleaded complete insanity, but he was sentenced to imprisonment. His release has aroused much feeling.

Barbarians in attempting to rob the hardware store of W. B. Orent at Roscommon started a fire which burned the entire block and caused losses aggregating about \$20,000. The cashiers entered Orent's hardware store about 3 o'clock. They drilled the safe and have it open with dynamite. They used such a heavy charge that the safe was demolished and the explosion shook the town. The building immediately caught fire and before the flames were checked the entire block was gutted. Heroic work saved the wooden buildings located across the street. The losses are: W. B. Orent, hardware and stock, \$10,000; A. J. McGillis, four stores, \$4,000; H. C. Newton, stock of dry goods and clothing, \$6,000; insurance, \$2,500; S. C. Chase, grocery, \$1,400; Macaulay Hall, \$1,500; insurance, \$500; Chas. Blanchard, warehouse and contents, \$1,000. It is said that the barbers did not get any booty.

Farmers of Ionia County are beginning to see that there is more money for them in poultry than in wheat, and are going in for it on a heavier scale. A conservative estimate places the amount paid to farmers of the county for eggs the past week at \$7,500.

It is likely that this summer will see the last of the plank sidewalk in Caro. For several years an ordinance has been in force under which all new walks have to be built of concrete, so that there are but few of the old kind left, and it is likely that all such will be ordered replaced with cement this season.

For the twentieth time the people of Oceana County will, on June 7 vote on a proposition to bond the county for \$10,000 for a new county jail. That the county seat will give \$3,000 toward the new building in case it is decided to have one.

It is always a good safe rule to keep out of other people's quarrels, and the rule will apply as well to the quarrels of dumb animals. A Menominee young boy saw two dogs fighting and tried to separate them, and both of the canine contestants dropped their own quarrel long enough to attack her. One of her hands was very badly lacerated before she could get away.

RESTAURANT ROMANCE

With Tears Along the Edges and Smiles at the End.

She entered the luncheon room on Michigan avenue so softly she was almost unnoticed. She gave the impression of one alone in the world, and, from her absent, dreamy look, appeared to dwell with the memory of a past. At a glance one would say that the pure country air had blessed her earlier years, had imparted the soft bloom to her cheeks, now losing its freshness. Her dress, plain, but scrupulously clean, told the story of a struggle to appear respectable. But native beauty which glowed in a charm where all else fails aided her here, for her features would have delighted an artist. And her beauty was heightened by the pathos of the expression. She walked to a table in a corner where none other sat, and presently a waiter brought her a cup of coffee. She took from an inside pocket of her coat a small paper parcel and unwrapped a couple of thin butter sandwiches. Then, leaning her elbow on the table, she bowed her head and prayed. She dallied over her meal like one who has no appetite, gazing before her as if some scene entralled her. Spirit and body seemed wide apart.

She had come to this lunch room for months, it was said, arriving always about the same time, after the rush of the noon hour. She had finished her frugal meal, and as she turned to go a dapper young man entered and stared at her in amazement. She staggered, and all color left her face. The young man seemed too surprised to control his emotions. She timidly put out an inviting hand, but he, sphinx-like, was transfixed to the spot. Her head sank, and she moved toward the door intending to pass him. At the same moment an Italian stopped with his piano in the street, and began wailing out Mendelssohn's wedding march. The young woman stood erect, and as she raised her hands to her head her eyes wandered wildly. An involuntary smile flitted across her face, then her eyes closed with a painful expression, and tears began to flow.

"Oh, Bert," she cried in agony, "that mocking music," and would have fallen, but the young man was instantly at her side, and caught her in his arms, where he held her while she wept without restraint.

"Come, my darling," he said tenderly, "and we will begin all over again. God knows I love you."

Then he led her away.—Detroit Free Press.

THE PRINCESS SALM-SALM

Her Father Was a Harnessmaker and Her Mother a Half-Indian.

Princess Salm-Salm, whose devotion to our sick soldiers during the civil war earned for her a captain's commission and a captain's pay, came originally from a little Canadian town on the northern shore of Lake Champlain. Her father was a harness-maker and her mother a half-Indian herb doctor who had gained quite a reputation for her cures. In her younger days the Princess was a servant in the family of an Episcopal minister. But the restraint and monotony of such a life was too much for the Indian blood in her veins. She ran away with a circus and became a well-known equestrienne under the name of "Mlle. Agnes Leclercq." In Washington she married Prince Felix Salm-Salm, a younger son of the royal house of Anhalt, who had come to America as a soldier of fortune. At the close of the rebellion they went to Mexico, where the princess entered the service of Emperor Maximilian. Again the

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Wisom Bros. Circus, Grayling, Saturday, May 18th.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

S. Hempstead has sold his store building to Mr. Jorgenson.

Alabaster in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

Everybody will go to the circus next Saturday and enjoy the fun.

Remember the date for the "Kings Daughters," Friday evening, May 17.

HON.—To Mr. and Mrs. J. Niederer, May 14th, a daughter.

Attend the "King's Daughters," at the Opera House, Friday evening, May 17th. It will be a success.

For Fishing Tackles of every description, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

Barbed Wire, at the lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. L. Fournier and Master Arthur went to Detroit, last week, for their spring vacation.

Dr. Insley is in attendance at the convention of the state medical fraternity, this week.

Call on A. Kraus for the Rambler, Clipper, Hudson and Ideal Bicycles; sold on easy payments.

The express train from the north, Tuesday, killed a fine cow in the north yard.

A fine line of Fishing Tackle, for sale at reasonable prices, by Albert Kraus.

Circuit Court will convene next Tuesday. The docket will not be large.

Charles Turner has made large improvements on his residence property bought of Albert Grouell.

Sheriff Owen has sold his fly bay horses to Chas. Blanchard, at Roscommon.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Geo. F. Owen was called to Flint, Saturday, by the serious illness of his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Eickhoff and her mother, spent last Sunday with Rev. J. J. Wilkitts, at Frederic.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Subscribe for the Avalanche and the "American Boy." Only \$1.25 a year.

For SALE—A good work horse, worth the money. Enquire of Barney Kropp.

Sheriff Owen returned from Flint, Monday, glad to report his mother improving in health.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. Kraus.

Arrangements are being perfected for the proper observance of Decoration day. We will give the programme next week.

Lost—A gold chain bracelet with padlock and ball, between the school house and Dr. Woodworth's. Please return to Louise Woodworth.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best in the market, at A. Kraus.

The Mercury touched 28° Wednesday morning. A sharp frost, but for so short time there was little damage done.

Eugene McKay killed a fine horse Tuesday, to get it out of its misery. It broke a leg while plowing in the swamp.

The largest line of Agricultural Implements, including the Wiard, Oliver and Greenville Plows, for sale by A. Kraus.

Selig Solomon, of AuSable, came up Tuesday, to build his scow for the annual drive of the river. He came out of the North Branch, last week.

Try the new remedy for constiveness, Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Every box guaranteed. Price 25c. For sale by L. Fournier.

The L. A. S. of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. Ida Evans, Friday, May 17th. Lunch as usual. All are invited.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsiko Clover, and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

Boys, if your father takes the Avalanche, and you want a good paper for yourself, call for a copy of the American Boy.

Cheer up girls, the new census will show that there are two million more men than women in the United States.

Mrs. John Nolan and the baby went to Toledo last week, to visit Grandma Russell and Mrs. Marco Taylor.

Wm. Feldhauser has entered a homestead on 28, 27 N 2 W, near his father's. After the house is built he shall look for farther news.

If you intend to go fishing, this season, call at Fournier's Drug Store for your tools. He keeps an endless assortment of fishing tackle.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McNevin were called to East Jordan, last week, by the sudden illness and death of their daughter, Mrs. Wm. Bushaw.

The Planet Jr. Garden Drill is considered the best in the market and is for sale at the Avalanche office, with all the modern attachments.

Julius Merz, of Millersburg, has been shaking hands with old friends here, this week. He reports business rather quiet in that burg this spring.

The W. R. C. asks all those who have flowers to spare to bring them to the G. A. R. hall, as early as possible in the morning, on Decoration Day.

To Cure A Cold In One Day—Take Laxative-Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The architect who is drawing the plans for Salling, Hanson & Co's. new mill, arrived Monday, and the work will be pushed with vigor, as nothing ever drags that they are behind.

Remember to attend the Teacher's Institute next week, at the school house. With Pattingill at the helm there will be plenty of enthusiasm and inspiration and help for everybody.

If there is anyone in this section that does not know all about Wisom Bros. Railroad Show, they must be new comers. The show will be in Grayling next Saturday, enlarged and improved.

Mrs. Mary Neal, living next door south of the County house, desires work to help support her family. Her husband has gone to Canada, leaving her destitute, and she hears nothing from him.

L. T. Wright was a delegate to the K. P. convention at Battle Creek, last week, and reports as disagreeable and cold weather there as here. He visited old friends at Alhambra and Jackson while he was away.

Last Saturday the weather clerk went to sleep, and the winter returned. Sunday was cold and rainy, with a little snow that was left over, coming in spots. Monday was not much better, but Tuesday changed for the better.

Signs of prosperity are showing up in every part of the village. Buildings are being repaired and painted, new fences, new lawns, and a larger number of shade trees are being set, than in any former year. Grayling will be a beautiful village.

Dr. J. A. Leighton has bought the residence and office of Dr. Wolfe, at Lewiston, and will engage in practice in that village. His success in practice is so well known in this section of the state, that he will not be a stranger, and we will predict for him continued success.

The removal of Dr. Leighton from Grayling, leaves only Drs. Woodworth and Insley for all the work in this vicinity. They will have enough to do if the scarlet fever epidemic continues. It was hoped the fever was entirely suppressed, but several cases have been reported during the past week.

Garfield Circle No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R. will hold their memorial services at the G. A. R. hall, Sunday, May 20th, at half past two in the afternoon. They extend a cordial invitation to all ex-soldiers and all members of Marv Post, and their wives to be present. By order of the President.

With their usual thoughtfulness for the comfort of their employers, Salling, Hanson & Co. took the gang from the burned mill and yard, and are running the old mill a day and a half, giving each gang three quarter time, which will be made full as soon as the burned out dynamos are fixed so they can run nights.

The men who have been doing the work boring the salt well, have packed their tools and gone to Wyandotte, where they will make another hole in the ground, while waiting for pipe for the pump here. If the brine keeps rising they won't need any pump, as we are informed it is now about 2,300 feet deep and yet coming up over fifty feet a day.

The Banner Brewery, which has been planned for Saginaw for the past six months, is now assured, and will be one of the largest and best in the state, costing over \$100,000. N. P. Olson is one of the directors and says the building is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and that the machinery and equipment will soon be ready for work.

Bickie Grindor.
When I buy the best. The Clyde Sickle Grindor grinds sections, does common grinding and gun saws. Sold by C. W. West. Call on him or write him at Pore Cheney, Mich.

The S. S. board of the M. E. church meets Friday evening at 7:30 in the church parlors.

The ice blockade in the St. Clair river gave way last Thursday morning, and traffic resumed. The Detroit Journal estimates the loss to shippers by the embargo to amount to \$3,000,000.

A bill has passed the legislature making it illegal to take a trout from the AuSable river, or its tributaries, less than 8 inches in length, or for any person to take from the river more than fifty fish.

Hon. W. A. Reed, a member of the Legislature, from Jackson County, and his brother Milton Reed, cousin of W. Batterson, of Frederic, came up for a little visit, last week, and spent Sunday in our village.

County Game Warden Purchase was in town Saturday, and says, the fire that swept through the south branch section, last week, was the hottest they ever experienced. The bridge at his place, as well as the Mantz Bridge, was entirely destroyed.

The 12th anniversary of the Epworth League to-gether with the 40th anniversary of the State Sunday School Association, will be held in the M. E. church next Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Appropriate papers, addresses, recitations and music will be given.

The contracts are drawn and executed that insures another industry for Grayling. Salling Hanson & Co. will supply the timber, and parties from Ohio will at once erect a factory for small articles of hardwood. We will give full particulars as soon as learned, but believe from what we have heard that it will add largely to the weekly pay roll for labor in this village.

Considerable damage was done by forest fires, last week. The Mantz bridge, across the South Branch was burned. The large camps formerly run by London for Salling, Hanson & Co. in the north part of this town, were destroyed, with quite an amount of timber, trees and cedar poles, and Barney Kropp, who is cutting cedar near there, lost a fine cow by a falling tree which was burned out at the roots.

The following is the list of teachers engaged by the school board of school district No. 1, of Grayling for the ensuing year:

Principal—Prof. W. J. Hoover.
Preceptress—Miss Nellie Cole.
Sixth and seventh grades—Miss Maud Rutherford.
Fifth Grade—Miss Mary Woodruff.
Fourth Grade—Miss Ella Guild.
Third Grade—Miss Bessie Cole.
Second grade—Miss Lizzie Cobb.
Primary—Miss Josephine Russell.

Hobos want love Grayling if our officers keep making it so uncomfortable for them. Last Friday evening, a man named Meyers, was held up and robbed in Roscommon, and the officers wired here to hold all hobos till they arrived, as they were sure they could identify the parties. Deputy sheriffs Carney and Croteau started out and landed four in the coop, and Carney had nine in the depot, while Croteau was attempting to corral three more who stampeded. He fired a few shots in the air, and they went through the wire fence at the side of the track, leaving their coat tails on the wire. Deputy sheriff Milnes caught them at Frederic, and five of the gang here, and the three from Frederic were taken down for identification.

A comedy in three acts entitled, "The King's Daughters," will be given at the Opera House, Friday, May 17, by the Christian Endeavor Society of Roscommon, under the auspices of C. E. society of Grayling. Much time has been devoted to practice and encouragement should be given them by a large attendance.

CHARACTERS.
Mrs. CHARACTERS—Blanche Sibby
Aunt Clarissa—Alice Marsh
Rebecca Spencer (spinster who thinks herself one of the girls)
Victoria Blanchard
The king's daughters—
Helen Graham, Mrs. Graham's daughter.
Ellen Smythe
Kitty Green—Clara McConkey
Sallie Browning, a kodak fiend.
Evelyn Orent
Ruth Adonis—Maud Sibby
Mabel Morris, whose poetic genius burns.
Carlie Benton
Florence Baldwin—Lillie O'Brien
Polly Graham, who would like to be a king's daughter—Ella Hunt
Ivan Graham, Mrs. Graham's niece.
Edith Ward

Act I—The King's Daughters
Act II—In his name
Act III—The Fairy Godmother
The songs, marches and tableaux introduced, add much to the interest of the play.
Pianist—Miss May Thibault
Children under twelve years of age 10c, adults, 20c, reserved seats, 30c. Tickets for sale at Post Office.

Proposals Wanted.

Sealed proposals will be received by the school board of School District No. 1, of Grayling township up to and including June 3d, for the construction of a fence around the school yard in said district; the Board to furnish all material. For specifications and further particulars enquire of the undersigned. All bids should be addressed to Joseph Patterson, Director, and marked "proposals for building fence." The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

M. A. BATES,
H. A. BAUMAN, } Com.
J. PATTERSON,

Billousness is a condition characterized by a disturbance of the digestive organs. The stomach is debilitated, the liver torpid, the bowels constipated. There is a loss of food, pains in the bowels, dizziness, coated tongue and vomiting, first of the undigested or partly digested food, and then of bile. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets ally the disturbances of the stomach and create a healthy appetite. They also tone up the liver to a healthy action and regulate the bowels. Try them and you are certain to be much pleased with the result. For sale by L. Fournier.

Teacher's Institute.

A Teachers' Institute will be held in the High School room, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 23d, 24th and 25th, with H. R. Pattengill as conductor, assisted by R. D. Bailey. Sessions will commence at 8.30 a. m. A general invitation is extended to the public, and to teachers in particular.

FLORA M. MARVIN,
Commissioner.

WANTED—Trustworthy men and women, to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$750 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address: Manager, 355 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

Beware of a Cough.
A cough is not a disease, but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears, are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful and gained its wide reputation and expensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial, it won't cost you a cent. For sale by L. Fournier.

The saloonkeepers of Ishpeming have organized with 16 charter members, and plainly inform the city authorities that unless they are given some latitude in the matter of Sunday observance they will turn religious and pitch into every lively stable, candy shop and cigar store in the city found open Sunday. They want the entire procession to move together or not at all. To quote from King Richard: "If not to heaven, then hard in hand to hell."

"It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says druggist A. W. Sawtelle, of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale on my shelf, said to me, 'I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore, and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into the store sore with colic pains, that he at once sank to the floor. I gave him at once a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose, and in fifteen minutes he left my store smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever.' Sold by L. Fournier.

Gossip is a bad habit that very few are entirely free from. Gossip is like swearing; every respectable person tries to quit it. People who are known as gossips are always cheap people, and they are never respected, for the reason that anyone who finds enjoyment in gossiping lacks intelligence, fairness and every other quality that makes men and women worthy of respect.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS,
Detroit May 14, 1900.
The demands for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:
Prime steers and heifers \$4.75@5.00; handy butcher's cattle, \$4.10@4.70; common, \$2.75@3.75; canners cows, \$1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders active at \$3.00@4.25.
Milch cows, steady at \$25.00@50.00; calves, active at \$4.00@6.00.
Sheep and lambs, small receipts and lower; prime lambs \$4.75@5.00; mixed \$3.75@4.75; culls \$2.50@3.00.
Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$5.00@5.65; Yorkers \$5.00@5.65; pigs \$5.00@5.55; rough \$4.75@5.00; stags, 3 off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

Miss Florence Newman, who has been a great sufferer from muscular rheumatism, says Chamberlain's Pain Expeller is the only remedy that affords her relief. Miss Newman is a much respected resident of the village of Gray, N. Y., and makes this statement for the benefit of others similarly afflicted. This Uniment is for sale by L. Fournier.

Wanted.

Reliable man for manager of branch office we wish to open in this vicinity. If your record is O. K., here is an opportunity. Kindly give good reference when writing. Illustrated catalogue in stamps. THE A. T. MONTGOMERY WHOLESALE HOUSE, Cincinnati, Ohio. feb21-12t

Settlement Notice.

As I am going out of business, all accounts must be settled promptly. A word to the wise is sufficient, for delays are dangerous, and sometimes expensive.

R. MEYERS.

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative-Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

WANTED—Trustworthy men and women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$750 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address: Manager, 355 Caxton Building, Chicago. ap11 6mo

Question Answered.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers and grandmothers never thought of using anything else for indigestion or biliousness. Doctors were scarce and they seldom heard of Appendicitis, Nervous Prostration or Heart Failure. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of undigested food, regulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and bad with headaches and other aches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to make you satisfied that there is nothing serious the matter with you. Get Green's Prize Almanac. Sold by L. Fournier.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.
WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

C. C. WESCOTT
DENTIST.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.
Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

YOU CAN PATENT
Anything you invent or improve; also get CAVEAT, TRADE-MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN PROTECTION. Send model, sketch, or photo. For free examination and advice: **BOOK ON PATENTS FREE.** No Att'y's fee. Write to **C. A. SNOW & CO.,** Patent Lawyers, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Black Smithing
—AND—
Wood Work!
The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

HORSE SHOEING
will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.
I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the highest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines.
Prices right for work or stock.
mar14-1y **DAVID FLAGG.**

A FREE PATTERN

Our own selection to every subscriber. Beautiful colored lithographed plates and illustrated text. Accurate, artistic, scientific and strictly up-to-date designs. **McCALL'S MAGAZINE**
Preserving economy, fancy work, household hints, short stories, current topics, foreign travel, and many more. Only 25c a year. Send 3c stamp. Send for yours.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE
Preserving economy, fancy work, household hints, short stories, current topics, foreign travel, and many more. Only 25c a year. Send 3c stamp. Send for yours.

McCALL'S PATTERNS
Preserving economy, fancy work, household hints, short stories, current topics, foreign travel, and many more. Only 25c a year. Send 3c stamp. Send for yours.

Going out of Business!

Tremendous was the rush for Bargains offered in our Going Out of Business Sale.

Every quality and grade is a warrant of excellence. Every piece is an object-lesson in the economy of buying. Such completeness in every department of the best and newest goods is timely and tempting proof that we are prepared to give perfect satisfaction to the most critical and experienced buyers, and the Fair price waves over all in pride and confidence in variety, richness, completeness and cheapness of our beautiful stock.

If you cannot attend this sale yourself, send your neighbor or your child to buy for you, as all goods are sold as advertised, and your money refunded if you are not satisfied with your purchase.

Big Assortment of Shirt Waists. Latest Styles.

Space is too limited to quote prices, but you will be the gainer if you call on us before buying anything in wearing apparel.

We have the best selection of Dress Goods, Trimmings, etc.

Beware of Fake Sales! This is a truly Going out of Business Sale!

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUNGART.
Advertisers of Facts.

The One Price for All Store. Grayling Mich.

FISHING TACKLE!
We have just received the largest and most complete line of Fishing Tackle ever brought to Grayling. Fishing Rods from 10c up.
We handle the best make of Trout Flies, Leaders, Reels, etc., etc. Everything new and up to date.
Give us a call, and we will save you money.

Fournier's Drug Store.
GIVEN AWAY.
A Beautiful Premium.

A beautiful premium will be given away this month with every dozen cabinet photographs! Call and see them! Get my prizes on all grades of enlarging; they are the lowest, quality considered. Headquarters for Photo Buttons and Photo Jewelry. I carry in stock a complete line of Picture Frames and Art Goods.

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO,
Grayling, Michigan.

J. W. SORENSON.
Furniture and Carpets.
UNDERTAKER.

GRAYLING, MICH.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"
"The Best On Wheels,"

OR A
CLIPPER PLOW, or a
GALE PLOW, or a
HARROW, (Spoke, Spring or Wheel.)
CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,
Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPTON BINDER,
Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,
Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

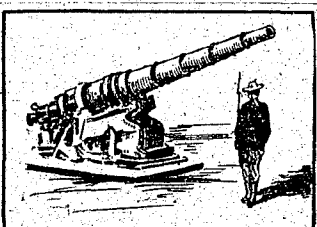
Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office

O. PALMER.



There appears to be great excitement over the fact that the war in South Africa has already cost Great Britain more than \$72,000,000. Compared with the cost of some of the great wars of the last century, however, this sum is hardly a drop in the bucket.

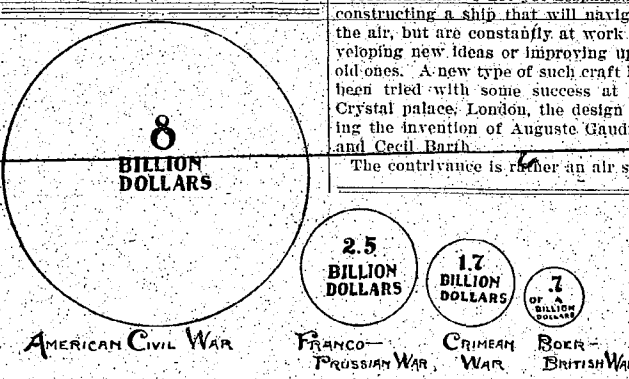
The most costly war of all time was the Civil War of 1861-65 in the United States. That war cost the Northern States a total of \$2,200 million dollars, while the South spent more than 2,000 million in addition. And this does not consider the enormous expense of the pensions which have been paid for the last thirty-five years. Next in cost to the War of the Rebellion was the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. It cost, in



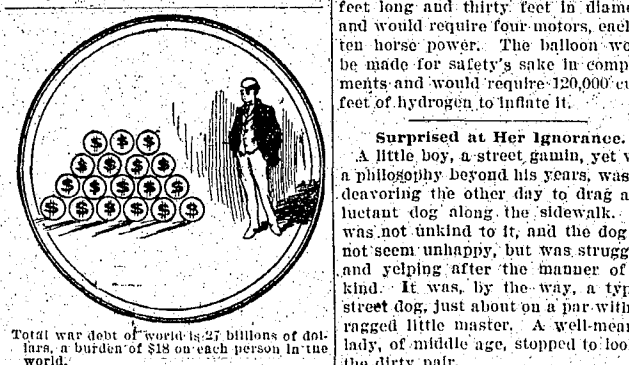
It costs enough to fire this gun one time to pay a private soldier for five years.

round numbers, 2,500 millions of dollars. The Crimean war stands third on the list of comparatively recent wars, with a total loss of 1,700 millions. The little affair in South Africa has cost the British, up to date, less than one-tenth of what the United States spent in the four years of its great civil conflict, and less than a third as much as France and Germany poured out in their short struggle.

The present aggregate war debts of all the nations in the world as so great as to entirely pass comprehension. They sum up more than 27,000 millions of dollars. As there are nearly 1,500 millions of people in the world it will be seen that if equally divided among them the world's war debt would give an average of \$18 apiece for every man, woman and child in the world to carry.



Even more startling are the figures which show what war has cost in the destruction of human life. In this line also the United States Civil War stands in first place, with a total of more than 800,000 men killed in battle and died of wounds and disease. Close to this terrible record is that of the Crimean war, in which 750,000 men lost their lives, while in the Franco-Prussian conflict the losses were 225,000. In these three wars alone enough people were killed to more than entirely wipe out the population of Chicago and leave it a lonely and uninhabited desert.



Total war debt of world is 27 billions of dollars, a burden of \$18 on each person in the world.

were being waged. How much the world lost by losing the services of all these millions of stalwart men it is entirely impossible even to estimate.

In the nature of things, a great war becomes more costly each year. The invention of great guns and of enormous fortresses are among the causes of this rapid increase. A few years ago, comparatively, the cost of firing the largest gun made was not more than a few dollars. Now it costs \$827 to fire a single shot from a 14-inch rifle, or more than enough to pay the wages of a private soldier in the regular army for five long years. Even an 8-inch rifle costs \$125 each time it is discharged. If the twenty-seven large equipments of the United States were each protected, as military men say they should be, with ten batteries of five rifles each, it is estimated that it would cost nearly half a million dollars to fire a single round from all the guns in position. A single battleship or large cruiser costs millions; and yet it may be entirely destroyed by a torpedo or by a few shots if they happen to hit the right places. Every new discovery, either in the way of new engines of warfare or of more deadly and dangerous explosives, makes war more costly. A dozen old ships of the line could be built and completely equipped for less than it

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

STATISTICS SHOW GREAT AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY.

Money-Making Prospects of the American Farmer Are Brighter To-Day Than They Ever Were Before—Great Increase in Farm Wealth.

Some statistics just issued by the agricultural section of the twelfth census indicate that the farmers have no reason for feeling envious over the recent substantial increase in the values of investments in railways and manufacturing and commercial enterprises. The farmer has been by no means left behind in the prosperity race, according to these figures. On the contrary, he is found to be leading the procession.

In a general way the census statistics show that during the past ten years the increase in the aggregate farm wealth of the country has been greater than the entire value of the country's agricultural resources fifty years ago. In other words, the farmers have more results to show for their labors during the past decade than all the agriculturists had accumulated from the time of the very first settlement of the country until 1850. In 1850 the number of farms was 1,149,073. The present census will show that there are now at least 5,700,000 farms, or about one to every thirteen inhabitants. While the number of farms has been increasing in this way the value of farm investments has been growing, the increase for the past forty years being estimated at the enormous total of \$9,000,000,000.

The twelve States comprising Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota show the most gratifying results during this period of great agricultural development. In the past ten years the number of farms in these States has increased from 1,023,882 in 1850 to 2,220,000, while the value of the farm wealth represented has been augmented by \$2,500,000,000. Of course successful farmers do not need statistics to know that they are better off than the farmers ever were at any previous period in the history of the country. But the increase in our agricultural wealth has not come in such leaps and bounds as to impress the farmers distinctly on the mind, and it may be that the figures of the census department will serve a useful purpose in inducing a new realization of the magnitude of the progress which has been made.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the money-making prospects of the farmers are brighter to-day than they ever were before. With the expansion of the agricultural industry during the past forty years has come a radical improvement in farming methods. Machinery has been invented which makes the labor of the farm less arduous, and the production of crops at the same time have come systems of drainage, irrigation and fertilization which greatly increase the productive possibilities of the soil. The farmers have been learning the principles of crop rotation and the variety of crops best suited to different soils and climates. Seeds have been improved. Wastage has almost disappeared, and new and valuable by-products are found in materials which were thrown away a few years ago. In every way farming has become more of an exact science. While all this improvement in farm methods and economies has been going on larger possibilities in the way of transportation have widened the available markets, giving the farmers easy facilities for disposing of their larger crops to the best advantage. With a growing population in this country and a growing disposition in the foreign market to consume our granaries for their food supplies, there is no reason why the period of expansion in American agriculture shall not continue, with even more profit to the farmers in the future.

The American farmer need not worry when he reads about the big dividends of the railways. In a large measure it is his own continuous prosperity which has made these dividends possible, and while the railways have been making some money out of him he has been making money out of the railways and every other department of industrial life. And he is going to keep on doing so.—St. Louis City Journal.

Bryan and 1904. One does not have to dig very deep to find the string attached to the declaration of Bryan that he is not a candidate for another nomination for the Presidency. The way St. Louis Democrats disregard his advice in the late municipal campaign is sufficient, however, to cause him to hedge.—Omaha Bee.

Mr. Bryan presents a menace in his tones which will make some of his enemies in his party interpret his words as a "countercheck quarrelsome." He is not planning for another nomination, but if it is offered to him he will accept it. This makes his position in advance of the convention of 1904 exactly what it was previous to the meeting of 1900. He did not announce in 1897, 1898 or 1899 that he was planning for the nomination in 1900, but he let his party friends understand that he would accept it if it were offered. This is the situation now, except that his chances for getting the candidacy in the next convention are not quite as good as they were in advance of 1900. The Democrats who imagine that year can quietly abolish Bryan and go right on acting as if he never existed are preparing a surprise party for themselves.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It does not now "seem probable" that Mr. Bryan's candidacy will be necessary for the advancement of his principles, but if the necessity should arise and the party should knock at Mr. Bryan's door he is not the man to decline the burden of leadership. If this does not mean that Mr. Bryan is willing, even anxious, to be a candidate "for the sake of his principles" there means nothing at all, and this alternative is not reasonable. But the necessity will not arise. The Democratic party is drifting and showing no signs of reconciliation, but it is almost certain that none of the issues of the late

election will survive the year 1903. Free silver is dead beyond peradventure, and the question of imperialism will be settled by the Supreme Court. The Philippines will be pacified and headed toward substantial autonomy and independence. New issues will doubtless arise, for stagnation is not a condition familiar to Americans, but they will all be for new leaders, and the Democratic party is vigorous enough to furnish them without calculating the political dead. Mr. Bryan stood for a body of doctrines, and he will disappear with it.—Chicago Post.

Wool Substitutes. A little research into statistical records proves the fallacy of the free trade claim that the protective tariff is to blame for the extensive use of shoddy in the manufacture of woollens. In 1888 our imports of wools, munges, docks, molls, shoddy and waste were 8,692,205 pounds. Two years later, under the McKinley tariff, this amount had fallen to 1,185,591 pounds; in 1892, '93 and '94 still further decreases took place the amount imported for 1894 being 143,062 pounds. In 1895, the first full year of the Wilson tariff, with its free wool clause, imports of wool substitutes jumped up to 14,000,050 pounds and in 1896-'97, both Wilson tariff years, the figures increased to 18,071,100 and 49,933,732 pounds respectively. Under the operation of the Dingley tariff the imports of shoddy and other adulterants fell off to 3,298,751 pounds while in 1899 and 1900 the figures were 314,540 and 455,534 pounds, respectively. From this it is to be seen that the McKinley tariff cut down the importation of wool substitutes to almost nothing, that under the free wool Wilson tariff a tremendous increase occurred, and that under the Dingley tariff the importation of these substitutes has again almost entirely ceased.

An immediate effect of the Dingley law was to greatly improve the quality of woollens consumed in this country. Not only was there a marked decrease almost a total cessation, of the importation of low-grade shoddy-dyed fabrics as the result of higher duties, but the domestic manufacturer, once more assured of the home market, steadily and rapidly improved the quality of his output, until to-day it is the equal of anything made in the world. The Dingley tariff has made wool growing once more a profitable occupation in the United States, and in spite of the growing tendency to use cotton and other substitutes in the wool-clothed fabrics, it has also immensely improved the quality of domestic woollen goods.

Russian Sugar Case. The action of Secretary Gage in the matter of countervailing duties on imports of Russian beet sugar is sustained by the decision of the classification board of the United States general appraisers. The decision of the board in which Messrs. Sumner and Pischke concur and from which Mr. Tichenor dissents, is in substance and effect that the Russian government's remission of the excise tax upon sugar when exported amounts to a bounty or grant. It is difficult to see how the board could have reached any other conclusion. The obvious intent of the Russian government is to stimulate and encourage the export of surplus beet sugar by remitting to manufacturers the amount of internal tax previously paid. Such rebate or remission operates as a premium or bounty on sugar that is exported. It is a primary rule of interpretation that "in whatever language a statute may be framed, its purpose must be determined by its natural and reasonable effect." The federal courts will now pass upon the question whether the natural and reasonable effect of Russia's remission of internal taxes on exported beet sugar was or was not equivalent to a bounty or premium.

Three Flourishing Plants.



Nobody but Free-Traders Wants It. Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee declares that Congress must not be misled by the cry of free trade to kill the trusts in his own idea exclusively and that there will be no tariff revision by the new Congress. This will please the business man. No merchant, manufacturer or banker, he Republican, Democrat or Populist, wants to see the tariff controversy reopened.—Boston Journal.

Saved from Injurious Competition. In consequence of the injurious competition of American and other industries the wages of finished iron workers in the north of England have been reduced seven and one-half per cent. Protection saves the workmen of America from injurious competition of other countries.—Hornellsville, N. Y., Times.

Bitter Enemy of the Trusts. "These outrageous trusts ought to be wiped out of existence if it takes every gun and every gallows in the land to do it." "What's your special grievance against them?" "Why, the second-class refused to buy up our plant!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The largest library of small books in the world belongs to a Frenchman, who boasts that he can pack 700 of his pocket editions in a single portmanteau.



MOVING A PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN.

When a Presidential train starts on a long journey across the continent, much more is involved than appears on the surface. In the load which such a train carries is involved the welfare of the nation, and it is literally the chief business of thousands of men, while the train is on the road, to see that it passes in safety and without delays or inconveniences of any kind.

Before the route of a Presidential train is finally settled upon there is intense rivalry among the representatives of competing railroads to secure it as an advertisement for their lines. Once the route is fixed the successful railroad officials begin a season of nerve-racking strain and anxiety, which does not cease until the train with its precious freight is delivered safely into the hands of the company the lines of which form the next link in the journey.

In the first place, every division superintendent, and practically every employee of the roads over which the Presidential train passed was notified days in advance of its coming. The exact time of its departure and its arrival and departure from every station on the line was sent out to every station agent and section hand. Beginning several hours before the train was due every foot of the track was carefully patrolled by keen-eyed men, who felt the responsibility which rested upon them. If President McKinley had sat up in the observation car attached to the train he might have seen at intervals of a few minutes and at night long the yellow lights of the lanterns of the sleepless sentinels who were to guard his safety and assure his convenience.

Practically it might almost be said that the train passed between two lines of watchmen, so close were they together and so careful was their watch. Nor does railroad vigilance stop there. That, in fact, is only the beginning. All day and all night long a pilot engine runs a little in advance of the Presidential train to make sure that nothing has been overlooked which could by any human power of an hour may mean a thousand dollars' loss.

The chief dangers are cooking or burning in the summer and freezing in the winter. To provide against the first, the fish flakes are protected all the summer through with white canvas awnings to protect them from the heat of the sun. Even with these it is impossible to put the fish out on very hot days. When the fish is burned it can be told by merely feeling of the backs of the fish underneath; they have become cooked and sticky with the heat. This means that the meat of the fish will flake off when they are being skinned, and will not hold together in the various processes of preparing.

Freezing the fish often occurs in the winter, if the days are too cold, and the trouble from this is that they will seem to be dry, when in reality they are frozen, and will be found to be moist when put into the storehouse. When the fish is really cured the expert can tell it from its appearance, principally from the small crystals of salt on its surface. It must be dried just right, and it is often necessary to lift it off the flakes to get it in the shed in time. For the United States trade a fish which is somewhat moist is prepared. For the old West Indies trade it is necessary to have the fish hard and dry for preservation in the tropics.—East Gloucester (Mass.) Correspondence Boston Transcript.

Russia Is Building Ships. In case of war an efficient merchant marine is a most important aid to a nation, and Russia is working hard to increase her stock of commercial vessels, with the result that within the last few years a remarkable development has been shown. Not long ago all she had of a merchant fleet was a few steamers and about 200 Finnish sailing vessels, which were employed almost exclusively in the Baltic wood trade. To-day that fleet amounts to more than 3,500 vessels, including river steamers, and still is growing.

The Russian government encourages the merchant marine by various laws, such as building the coast trade to its own ships, though on account of the troubles with China Asiatic Russia (temporarily) is exempt from this decree. Then, too, Russia pays the Suez canal dues on all her ships bound for ports in Asia. Besides she admits duty free all anchors, chains, cables and sailing ship tackle, as well as foreign built iron-vessels for external navigation and all vessels for the Danube which fly the Russian flag.

People frequently pass remarks, yet no one ever sees them.

Wanted Tower Treasures.

Down in the crypt below the White tower of the Tower of London lie, unheeded by the powers that be, some ancient and valuable stained-glass windows, and there they will probably continue to lie unless the powers that be are stirred to repentance. The City Press, which has discovered these hidden treasures, says that they were, so far as can be judged, placed in the chapel windows by Edward III. Thence they were removed to the Armory house, and when that building was not long ago rebuilt they were cast into the crypt by an irreverent war office.

A Famous Old House.

The house of Walter Baker & Co., whose manufactures of cocoa and chocolate have become familiar in the month as household words, was established one hundred and twenty-one years ago (1780) on the Neponset River in the old town of Dorchester, a suburb of Boston. From the Neponset, the City Press, which has discovered these hidden treasures, says that they were, so far as can be judged, placed in the chapel windows by Edward III. Thence they were removed to the Armory house, and when that building was not long ago rebuilt they were cast into the crypt by an irreverent war office.

What is the secret of their great success? It is a very simple one. They have won and held the confidence of the great and constantly increasing body of consumers by always maintaining the highest standard in the quality of their cocoa and chocolate preparations, and selling them at the lowest price for which unadulterated articles of good quality can be put upon the market. They welcome honest competition; but they feel justified in the strongest terms the fraudulent methods by which inferior preparations are peddled out on customers who ask for and suppose they are getting the genuine article. The best grocers refuse to handle such goods, not alone for the reason that, in the long run, it doesn't pay to do it, but because their sense of fair dealing revolts at the idea of their in the sale of goods that defraud their customers and injure honest manufacturers.

Every package of the goods made by the Walter Baker Company bears the well-known trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolaterie," and their place of manufacture, "Dorchester, Mass." Housekeepers are advised to examine their purchases, and make sure that other goods are not purchased. An attractive little book of "Choice Recipes" will be mailed free to any housekeeper who sends her name and address to Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., 135 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Voting and the Poll Tax.

In several States the payment of a poll tax is a condition of suffrage. There is a poll tax in Arkansas. Delaware (where it is called a registration fee), Mississippi (\$2 a head), Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Georgia, the requirement in the last State being the payment of all taxes since 1877. By the 1900 Federal census the population of Georgia was 2,216,000, and under the ordinary ratio of voters to population, one in six, the total vote in Georgia should be about 370,000. Actually it is only one-third of this, or 125,000 last year.

A Miracle Explained.

Bryant, Mo., May 13.—The sensational cure of Mrs. J. A. Goss, of Bryant, Mo., has sent a ripple of excitement all over Douglas County, and Dodd's Kidney Pills, the remedy in question, are receiving thereby the greatest advertisement any medicine has ever had in this State. To satisfy the many inquiries which she finds it impossible to answer by letter, Mrs. Goss has sent the following statement of her case to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "I did not think I could live a day and suffer as I have lived and suffered for months with Sciatica and Rheumatism. I used baths and liniments of all kinds. Two physicians treated me, one of them for two months. Nothing helped me in the least. I never slept more than ten or fifteen minutes at a time. I was bedfast, and had to lie on one side all the time. I used to wish for death, to deliver me from such torture. "A friend suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills, and after I had used them a week I began to improve, and in about four weeks I could sit up in bed. A few days later I walked a quarter of a mile and back. I now do all my own cooking and house work. The pain has entirely disappeared. I am a free woman. I have taken altogether sixteen boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life. "MRS. M. A. GOSS. "People come for miles to see Mrs. Goss, and hear her wonderful story. Dodd's Kidney Pills are working marvelous cures in Missouri."

An Easy Way to Tell.

A gentleman who was once being taken over an insane asylum asked an attendant how they knew when an idiot was considered to be sufficiently restored to sanity to be discharged. "Oh," said the attendant, "it is easily managed. We take them into a yard where there are several troughs. We turn on the taps and then give the idiots buckets to bail out the water and empty the troughs. Many of them keeps bailing away while the taps keeps running, but those that isn't idiots stops the tap."

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh of the Bladder cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable and trustworthy in all respects. We will pay \$100.00 for any case of Catarrh of the Bladder cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Entirely Unnecessary.

"These druggists make me tired with their superstitious directions. "What's the matter, now?" "Why, this prescription I had filled for the ague has a label on it: 'Shake before taking.'"—Philadelphia Press.

If Coffee Poisons You.

ruins your digestion, makes you nervous and sallow complexioned, keeps you awake nights and at an acute point of tension generally, try Grain-O. The new food drink. It is made of pure selected grain and is healthful, nourishing and appetizing. It has the effect of the best coffee, yet it is just as pleasant to the taste, and when properly prepared can be told from the most costly Costa Rican by its much. It is a healthful drink for the children and adults. Ask your grocer for Grain-O. 15 and 25c.

The principal rivers and streams of Tasmania have been stocked with the fry of English salmon, brook trout, salmon trout, and Loch Lomond trout.

Pico's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The man who throws away a woman's love, hard won, would do better to throw away his head.

TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.

A Girl's Reverie, by Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Mother says, "Be in no hurry. Marriage off means care and worry."

Auntie says, with manner grave, "Wife is synonyme for slave."

Father asks, in tones commanding, "How does Bradstreet rate his standing?"

Sister, crowning to her twins, Slugs, "With marriage, care begins."

Grandma, near life's closing days, Murmurs "Sweet are girlhood's ways."

Maud, twice widowed ("sod and grass"), Looks at me and moans "Alas!"

They are six, and I am one. Life for me has just begun.

They are older, calmer, wiser, Age should aye be youth's adviser.

They must know—and yet, dear me, When in Harry's eyes I see

All the world of love there burning— On my six advisers turning,

I make answer, "Oh, but Harry Is not like most men who marry."

"Fate has offered me a prize, Life with love means Paradise."

"Life without it is not worth All the foolish joys of earth."

So in spite of all they say I shall name the wedding day.

—New York Journal.

A Remarkable Duel.

How a God-fearing Soldier Wiped Out an Old Toulouse.

The duel between Count Boni de Castellane and Fernand de Rodays, fought in the Parc des Princes in Paris, in which the famous editor of Figaro was wounded, recalls a tragic duel which occurred at Nantes in 1853, and is graphically described by Maurice Mauris.

Oliver Fontaine, lieutenant in a light-infantry regiment, stationed there, belonged to an old Toulouse family. His mother, to whom he was devoted, had educated him in the most orthodox fashion. He fulfilled his religious duties in the regiment as regularly as though he had been tied to her apron string. The Bishop of Nantes, who in his youth had been a cavalry officer, used to say that Lieutenant Fontaine would have made a better bishop than himself. He was a good and amiable companion, as well as a loyal, active, and dutiful soldier. He was idolized by all his fellow-officers excepting one—Lieutenant Trouillefou, who owed his commission to the Revolution of 1848. Trouillefou was a perfect type of vulgarity and ignorance, and a declared enemy of all that was noble, delicate, and refined. He continually boasted of a slight wound received in a fight at the barricades. In his eyes there was no glory beyond that gained in revolutionary wars. Like most ignorant men, Trouillefou wanted to pass as a learned man. His historical blunders were without parallel. One day, while the glories of the French army before the Revolution of 1789 were being discussed by a group of officers seated at a table of a cafe, the name of Marshal Saxe was mentioned.

"What do you talk about?" interrupted Trouillefou. "Marshal Saxe was not before the Revolution." The officers looked at each other in astonishment. "Don't you know that he was killed at Marenco?"

"True," Fontaine replied, "but at Marenco the name of De Saxe was pronounced Desaix."

From that day Trouillefou's hatred for Fontaine increased. He never missed an opportunity to vent his religious feelings of his comrade. He called him a canting priest, a nun, and similar names. Fontaine for a time bore good-naturedly these idiosyncrasies, but at last requested Trouillefou to stop them. Trouillefou complied with the request, and Fontaine, forgetful of his unpleasant remarks, treated him with cordiality. Two months later, several officers were gathered around a table in the same cafe. One, recently returned from a trip to Switzerland, was speaking of Thorwaldsen's monument to the martyrs of the Swiss revolution of 1772.

"The poor Swiss!" exclaimed one of the party. "Really, they have always had bad luck. Even in our revolutions they generally received our first blows."

"It is true," added Fontaine. "It was against them that, in 1658, the Parisians, under the Duc de Guise, constructed their first barricades."

Lieutenant Fontaine had hardly uttered the word "barricades," when Trouillefou, who was smoking at the next table, and apparently perusing a newspaper, arose from his seat and struck the speaker in the face. There was great excitement. Trouillefou was asked why he had struck his comrade. With flushed face, bloodshot eyes, and foaming lips, he said: "He has spoken disrespectfully of barricades for the purpose of again insulting me. No one shall insult me without a blow."

Fontaine was as white as a sheet. He trembled. Two large tears stole down his cheeks. He kept his eyes on Trouillefou, at his nonchalant remark he wiped them, covered his head with his military cap, hurried at Trouillefou's words, "You are an ass and a coward," and left the coffee-house. Comrades offered to accompany him, but he declined their offer. He walked straight to the chapel of the Virgin, fell upon his knees, and buried himself in prayer. There he remained two hours. When he left the church he was as calm as though nothing had happened. Nearly all the officers of the regiment offered their services as seconds. He thanked them, but declared that he had sought advice from One "whose wisdom and

love had never deceived him," and that he had irrevocably determined not to challenge Trouillefou. The officers were astounded. Some remarked that military honor required that he should fight. He replied that Christian honor forbade it; that Jesus had set an example of forgiveness that no Christian ought to disregard. Warned by others that he would be suspected of cowardice, he answered that he believed he could offer better evidence of his courage by obeying God than by yielding to human prejudice. "If the army and the world misjudged his motives, he did not care, for God read his heart."

Although esteemed and loved by all his comrades, Lieutenant Fontaine could not convince them of the correctness of his views. His refusal to fight created such a commotion in the regiment that the colonel deemed it prudent to interfere. He summoned the officer, and asked, "Is it true?" "Yes, Colonel," he replied. "You must ask for it without delay."

"I shall not, for three reasons," was the reply. "Let us have your reasons," rejoined the old officer.

"Because duelling is opposed to human law, to divine law, and to common sense."

"Is that all?" the Colonel inquired. "Yes, Colonel."

"Well, Monsieur Fontaine, if before the end of the week you do not challenge Trouillefou to a duel, I will expel you from the regiment."

Fontaine remarked that only soldiers guilty of crime deserved expulsion. The Colonel rejoined that to stain the uniform of a regiment with cowardice was a crime, and repeated his threat. Fontaine left without flinching in his determination.

The general then intervened. As he loved the officer dearly, he entreated him to fight, for the honor of his regiment. The lieutenant firmly replied: "Order me to give up life in behalf of my country, or society, or religion, of any noble cause, and I will willingly encounter death. But ask me not to disobey the gospel."

Fontaine, however, could not resist the treatment of his comrades and subordinates. He tendered his resignation. The minister of war replied that it could not be accepted under the circumstances. He could only be dismissed in disgrace. That filled the measure. One evening Fontaine again walked into the Cafe Cambronne, where his comrades were assembled.

"Gentlemen," said he, "you were witnesses of the insult received from Lieutenant Trouillefou. I intended to forgive it, because my religion teaches me to forgive. You will have it otherwise, and I obey you. God, who has witnessed the struggle of my heart, will allot to each his share of responsibility for what may happen. You force me to fight. I will fight. I make two conditions. First, that all who were present at the outrage shall witness the reparation; second, that the latter be proportionate to the offense. I want a duel to the death, with pistols, and only one of them loaded, the distance to fifteen feet. Do you accept, Lieutenant Trouillefou?"

The latter hesitated, but finally stammered, "All right."

"To-morrow, at six o'clock in the morning, in the Forest of Chavandeville, by the cross road, of the Trois-Louards," said Fontaine.

A roar of applause greeted his words. The officers crowded around him to congratulate him upon his determination and to protest their friendship.

"Wait until to-morrow, gentlemen," the lieutenant replied. "You have suspected me of being a coward. Before protesting your friendship, you had better see me on the ground," and he withdrew.

At the appointed time the officers of the regiment were at the Trois-Louards. The colonel loaded one of the pistols, enveloped them in a silk handkerchief, and requested Fontaine to choose a weapon, as he was the insulted party. The combatants were placed fifteen feet from each other. The officers silently formed in two lines, on the right and left of the duelists, and the colonel gave the word.

Trouillefou was the first to fire. His pistol carried no bullet. He staggered as though already wounded. Fontaine could now forgive. But his moral feeling had given way under the pressure of bitter sarcasm. He calmly leveled his weapon, fired, and Trouillefou fell, with a shattered skull. There was a cry of horror. The spectators rushed toward the dead duelist. But before they reached him, Fontaine was at his side. He dipped his hand in the blood of the dead officer, and with that blood washed the cheek upon which he had been struck, exclaiming: "Well, gentlemen, do you think the insult sufficiently washed away?" Then, running like a lunatic, he disappeared in the forest, and was seen no more at Nantes. Years afterwards he was discovered in a monastery at Rome, where, under the religious name of Fra Pancazio, he was still praying for the remission of his sins, and for the eternal salvation of the man whom he had killed.—San Francisco Argonaut.

What He Deserved.

"What," she asked, looking down at the shining tip of her dainty little shoe, and speaking very softly and sweetly, "would you do it at this moment your fondest wish, your highest hope could be realized?"

He started up suddenly, with a gleam in his eyes.

Her heart throbbed expectantly; it seemed as if paradise were opening to her.

"Yes," he said, "by George, I'd do it. I'd order a carriage when I go home tonight, even if I do live just around the block."

Later, when he looked out and saw that it was raining, and wished he had an umbrella, she merely said: "Br-r-r! What a nasty night, and slammed the door behind him.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Belgium is the most densely populated nation in the civilized section of the world. It has 593 people to every square mile.



Children's Corner.

OLD MOTHER HUBBARD.

Old Mother Hubbard Went to her cupboard To get her poor dog a bone; But when she got there Her cupboard was bare, And so her poor dog had none.

But young Mother Hubbard Goes not to her cupboard To get her wise dog a bone; She sends doggie down To the meat-shop in town With a note—and he always gets one.

Then he says, "Bow-wow!" as hard as he can, Which means "I thank you, Mr. Meat-shop Man!" —Pets and Animals.

ALL CHILDREN SHOULD LEARN

To swim, To run, To sew on their own buttons, To be neat, To be punctual, To be respectful, To be truthful, To be obliging, To be unselfish, To be observant, To be studious at study times, To be merry at play times.

TOOK BUNNY TO A HOSPITAL.

Two little girls, carrying a large basket between them, walked into the Samaritan Hospital, at Philadelphia, the other day, and carefully deposited their burden on the floor. "Dear doctor," said one timidly, as Dr. Brady approached, "Teddy's leg is hurt awfully bad. He tore it on a nail. 'Tant' you please cure him?"

"Gracious," exclaimed the physician, as he glanced at the tear-stained faces of the children, and then at the big market basket, "what have you here?"

Quickly, but gingerly, he unfolded layer after layer of cotton in the basket, wondering all the while who the well-beloved Teddy was. When the covering was removed, he discovered a small, white rabbit, curled up and motionless at the bottom.

Dr. Brady sighed with relief as he lifted the bunny up to examine it, and after promising the child not to hurt the rabbit even a little bit, Dr. Brady dressed the bunny's leg, the skin of which had been torn into strips, and put it back into the basket.

In the hallway one of the children patted, took a penny out of her pocket and climbing upon a chair, dropped it into the contribution box. Then carrying the basket containing Teddy between them, they marched proudly out of the institution.—Philadelphia Press.

WHEN THE "CHINOOK" WIND BLOWS.

Should the boys and girls who live in the valleys west of the Rocky Mountains go to bed at night with the snow deep on the ground, as it was in Chicago last winter, and wake up next morning with it all gone, and the ground perfectly dry, they would exclaim: "A chinook came in the night!" and think no more of it; for this thing often happens.

A "chinook" is not a western boy's name for a fairy, nor has it anything to do with fairy tales. It is the Indian name for a warm wind that blows up in the night, melting and evaporating the snow, leaving the ground dry. In midwinter the boys often wake up during the night and hear the wind blowing as it does in balmy spring days. "It's a chinook, and all our coats will be spoiled," they say in disappointment, and sure enough the morning light shows not one speck of snow.

These boys do not question the origin of the "chinook." They accept it as you do the snow or the rain; but, as you know, there is a warm current in the Pacific Ocean which flows along the northwest coast of the United States, warming that region and making its climate similar to that of England. The explanation offered for this wind is that it blows up from the warm ocean current, crosses the mountains and sweeps down into the valley with great fury.—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE FIRST RAILROAD ACCIDENT ON RECORD.

The first railroad accident that ever happened was all due to the fact that the men who built the railroad track overlooked a very important point in the matter of engineering. In 1829 George Stephenson, of Newcastle, England, completed the first successful locomotive. Mr. Stephenson had been trying to achieve that end for a long time. When his invention had practically reached perfection he made arrangements to give a public exhibition of his wonderful machine. A track was built, extending in a straight line for some distance, and then bending around in a great curve, and coming back to the place of starting. Large crowds of people flocked to the scene to witness the test.

But in building the track the workmen forgot one important fact, which seems simple enough to us to-day. They neglected to raise the outside rail higher than the inside rail. Stephenson's engine sputtered and trembled, and then started at a merry pace down the straight track. The people cheered and waved their hats. The engine struck the curve, leapt the rails and dashed across the field, coming to a standstill at last. Stephenson and his men were puzzled. Finally some one discovered why it had happened. The outside rail was raised slightly, and the second attempt was more successful. You can see now in the curve of any railroad track that the outer rail is higher than the inner rail, and I think any boy or girl can tell why it is necessary that this should be so.

George Stephenson left a great invention to the world, and yet when he was eighteen years old he was unable to read. At that age he began attending a night school.

SLEEVE AND BOLERO.

IN THESE ARE THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Every Dressmaker Has Her Own Designs, and They Are Numberless as the Sands of the Sea Shore—Notes on Gotham Modes.

New York correspondence: VERY dressmaker seems to have her special pet kind, or two or three kinds, of sleeves, and these she duplicates, as often as possible. Probably it would be too much to expect that every dressmaker should be ready with all the patterns of sleeves now in use, but it would be better if they would offer their customers a less limited array. As it is, however, one maker's offerings are so unlike another's, that the sum of all the various kinds is very great. Moderately fanciful ones are in such general use that they perfectly plain sorts are rarely seen except in strict tailor gowns. Many elaborate dresses show sleeves of such elaboration that they become the choice feature of the entire costume. Lovely effects are accomplished by close grouping of tucks, running from

shoulder to wrist with intervals when the tucks are allowed to spring free, and the many variations result when the tucks are not all freed at exactly the same point, when every other tuck only is freed at some points, and all at others.

Pretty much all elaboration is below the elbow. With undersleeves are worn they fully fill the space of the outer sleeve. Slashing after the manner of the old Juliet sleeve show puffs of the undersleeve, sometimes above the elbow or at the shoulder even. Some exquisite embroidered lawn sleeves are made very full, and are clasped to the arm above and below the elbow by wide bands of the dress stuff richly embroidered, sometimes a narrow wristband holds the lawn just above the hand. Richly embroidered stuffs and Persian colorings are used for elaboration of sleeves, and real lace is thought none too fine. Recent designs of sleeves are well represented in the accompanying pictures, those of the gown sketched for the initial illustration being the most novel of all. Here was a bolero of biscuit cloth stitched in white, worn over a front of black velvet loops, the

year we didn't sell half as many pons as we sold five years ago, and the dress has been steady each year. Some large business houses have a system of keeping books with typewriting machines, and when this becomes more simplified it is bound to be universal. I shouldn't be surprised to see the pen manufacturers go out of business within a few years. Indeed, it is not beyond the range of possibility that a hundred years from now handwriting will not be exactly regarded as a lost art, will be at least looked upon as a relic of antiquity, and specimens of handwriting will be treasured as curiosities."—Philadelphia Record.

Sorting Sing Sing Prisoners.

Sing Sing prison is the receptacle for all the convicts in the metropolitan district. After they have been there a short time they are sorted, all except those who have been sentenced for life or murder. Those who are served

their first sentence are retained at Sing Sing. The second-term men are sent to Auburn, and the third-termers are dispatched to Dannemora, away up near the Canada line. This classification is a recent innovation. It actually makes three grades of punishment. Convicts are permitted to receive calls at intervals from friends. This privilege is highly esteemed. Sing Sing is near New York, Auburn is far away, and Dannemora is all but inaccessible to the friends of most of the convicts.

A Breakfast-Table Barometer.

A cup of hot coffee is an unfailing barometer, if you allow a lump of sugar to drop to the bottom of the cup and watch the air bubbles arise without disturbing the coffee. If the bubbles collect in the middle the weather will be fine; if they adhere to the cup, forming a ring, it will either rain or snow; and if the bubbles separate without assuming any fixed position, changeable weather may be expected.

Meteorology and Astronomy.

According to Elmer Gates, meteorology and astronomy are closely related. It is quite probable that astronomical observations and calculations will soon constitute one of the factors of weather forecasts. We already know that the positions and the motions of the earth have a general effect upon the weather, as in the change of day and night and the different seasons; but we will be able to go farther and make more definite predictions, based upon the state of the earth's electricity, which is subject to modifications through a number of astronomical causes.—Everybody's Magazine.

Luxury in Baby Carriages.

A new English baby carriage, with the body and running part all in white and the top of white leather, was an innovation last winter. With the baby swathed in white and covered with a great, soft, fluffy robe of white fur, the embodiment of luxury was attained.

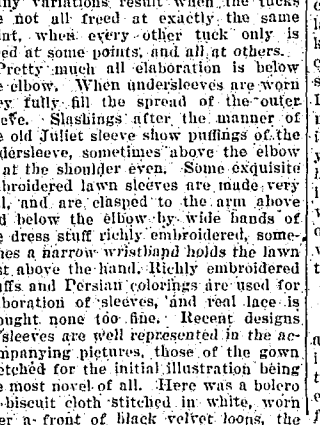
Boston pays \$166,000 a year for its school janitors.



SHAPES THAT BOLEROS TAKE.



SHAPES THAT BOLEROS TAKE.



SAMPLES OF SUMMER SILKS.



SAMPLES OF SUMMER SILKS.

underleaves corresponding. Novelty of this character are in great demand. Next to sleeves the favorite medium of the dressmaker is the bolero. They have been so long styled that no wonder women are a bit tired of them, and they are not infrequently worn with a lace or embroidery bolero. A glance at the second of these pictures will show the forms some of them take. The first is most of a red and white striped bolero with a sailor collar and a small bow at the waist. The second is a bolero of black and white striped velvet. The third is a bolero of black and white striped velvet with a sailor collar and a small bow at the waist. The fourth is a bolero of black and white striped velvet with a sailor collar and a small bow at the waist. The fifth is a bolero of black and white striped velvet with a sailor collar and a small bow at the waist. The sixth is a bolero of black and white striped velvet with a sailor collar and a small bow at the waist. The seventh is a bolero of black and white striped velvet with a sailor collar and a small bow at the waist. The eighth is a bolero of black and white striped velvet with a sailor collar and a small bow at the waist. The ninth is a bolero of black and white striped velvet with a sailor collar and a small bow at the waist. The tenth is a bolero of black and white striped velvet with a sailor collar and a small bow at the waist.

THOSE ANGEL CHILDREN.

How a Little Girl Entertained a Caller on Her Sister.

When young Sellshoes called the other evening Miss Ohlridge, in a flannel wrapper, was reading an intensely absorbing novel in her room upstairs, and so she sent her angel sister, Pansy, aged six, downstairs to inform Mr. Sellshoes that she'd be down in a few moments. The angel sister carried the information to Mr. Sellshoes in the parlor, and then hovered around, waiting for an opportunity to deliver herself of a few bright blue sayings of childhood.

"Mr. Sellshoes," she remarked, after a while in a manner, twisting her hands coyly, "have you got many bureau drawers where you live and do you hunt in them much?"

"Well—er—I dunno," replied Mr. Sellshoes, hesitatingly. "Why?"

"Oh, nuthin'," replied the angel child, "cept that sis she began 't hunt, 's soon's you came, through the bureau drawers f'r a piece o' stickin' plaster 't cover up a big pimple she's got on her chin, an' she said she jes' wist you had 't rubber an' hunt through all your bureau drawers an' then you wouldn't be so willin' 't put folks out so. Do you often have 't hunt through your bureau drawers?"

Young Sellshoes flushed slightly, then paled slightly and made an inaudible reply. The angel child pretended to fix the rug in front of the grate fire for a moment, and then she opened up again.

"Oh, Mr. Sellshoes," she exclaimed, "what a funny hat you must wear? Do let me see it, won't you?"

"Why, it's just like all other hats," replied young Sellshoes, in a muffled, choked sort of tone. "Why do you wish to see it?"

"O, nuthin'," replied the angel child, turning around and drumming the piano. "cept that sis she says that you talk through your hat, an' I thought it must be a funny-looking hat."

Young Sellshoes twisted some more in his seat, and half rose to go, but thinking better of it, again stared hard out of the window. The angel child drummed on for a couple of minutes, and then she once more wheeled about on the stool.

"And, oh, Mr. Sellshoes," she prattled, in her sweet, innocent little voice, "please, sir, tell me what you won't do?"

"Won't do?" repeated young Sellshoes, hoarsely. "Why, I don't think I understand what you—"

"Well," cut in the lovely little prattling fellow, "I heard sis say yesterday, when she was talkin' 'bout you, 'He won't do,' 'like that, an' I thought that—"

The rest of it was drowned in the tum-tumming of the angel child's angel little paws on the piano.

Then young Sellshoes went out into the clammy night without waiting for Miss Ohlridge, and three minutes after he left the angel child of the Ohlridge household was learning things about the back of a corrugated sterling silver hair brush that she had never dreamed of in her young and joyous life before.—Washington Star.

WELDLESS CHAINS.

A Machine That Rolls Them Out of White Hot Metal.

The weakest point in a chain is its weakest link, and the weakness of the link is usually in the weld. Consequently, if a chain could be made without welding it ought to be stronger than otherwise. Besides, it should be turned out more quickly than by the ordinary process. These possibilities appear to be realized by a rolling machine recently tested on the River Tyne, England, in the vicinity of various steel mills and shipyards that are related to the new industry.

The machine is in operation at a point between Blaydon and Lemington. In the same shop with it is a furnace of great length, from one end of which heated steel bars are drawn when chains are to be made. These are borne on a steam driven carriage consisting of four wheels. From this fact it is to be inferred that the bars are of about that length. An English publication, the Shipping World, gives this account of the process.

Drawing the long, heavy bars, weighing nearly two tons each, out of the furnace upon the roller frame and passing it through the mill takes a very short time, and when it is done before you lies a red-hot one and three-quarter inch cable ninety feet long, link within link, without weld, with the stud already in its place. The links are connected by thin webs and fins, which are removed afterward when cold, by the punching and special planing machines. Rolls are now being prepared for other sizes of cables, and eventually heavy strand link crane and hauling chains will be proceeded with.

The rolling of two of the bars, heated to white heat in the furnace and thence drawn out upon the frame and carried to the huge machine where the manipulation of the steel takes place and the huge bar of Siemens metal is converted into a chain, was watched with interest, while the finishing process was also carefully inspected by many before the period for the embarkation for Newcastle. The novelty of the work and the rolling without a hitch elicited warm commendation from those accustomed to judge of such efforts.

Saved the Situation.

A story is told of a certain singer which shows that he possessed not only musical ability but admirable presence of mind. On the occasion of his first appearance his voice was somewhat harsh, and his vocal efforts were greeted with hisses from the disappointed audience.

Without appearing to be in the least moved by this unpleasant reception, the young artist looked calmly down at the crowd of listeners and said: "Gentlemen, it is a pity to hear you whistle so badly; allow me to give you a lesson."

Upon that he began to whistle in a most exquisite manner the varied airs of an opera which was very popular at the time.

At this unexpected turn of affairs silence and then prolonged applause succeeded to the hissing, and from that time on, whether he sang or whistled,

underleaves corresponding. Novelty of this character are in great demand. Next to sleeves the favorite medium of the dressmaker is the bolero. They have been so long styled that no wonder women are a bit tired of them, and they are not infrequently worn with a lace or embroidery bolero. A glance at the second of these pictures will show the forms some of them take. The first is most of a red and white striped bolero with a sailor collar and a small bow at the waist. The second is a bolero of black and white striped velvet. The third is a bolero of black and white striped velvet with a sailor collar and a small bow at the waist. The fourth is a bolero of black and white striped velvet with a sailor collar and a small bow at the waist. The fifth is a bolero of black and white striped velvet with a sailor collar and a small bow at the waist. The sixth is a bolero of black and white striped velvet with a sailor collar and a small bow at the waist. The seventh is a bolero of black and white striped velvet with a sailor collar and a small bow at the waist. The eighth is a bolero of black and white striped velvet with a sailor collar and a small bow at the waist. The ninth is a bolero of black and white striped velvet with a sailor collar and a small bow at the waist. The tenth is a bolero of black and white striped velvet with a sailor collar and a small bow at the waist.

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